



THE
DUKE OF
CORNWALL'S
OWN RIFLES

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PREFACE



It is a matter of the greatest importance to a military organization that its officers and men should be kept thoroughly informed of the past records of their corps. Pride in one's regiment is as essential to the thorough efficiency of that organization as is the drill and discipline of the officers and men. I fail to see how it is possible to make a man thoroughly proud of the corps to which he has the honor to belong if he has not some means of acquainting himself with its past history.

The soldier who is any good must derive a worthy inspiration from an acquaintance with the past struggles of his corps and the achievements of his predecessors in his ranks. The creditable past of a regiment is, in short, the best guarantee for its future efficiency and for the future gallantry of its officers and men when put to the supreme test. I feel, consequently, that by making an attempt to preserve and put in a shape available for this important purpose some notes on the organization and history of the 43rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles, however imperfect and disconnected, much good is bound to result to this fine corps. Regimental histories teach the soldier to cherish the memory of those who have brought credit to their corps and prove an incentive to similar deeds of patriotism and devotion.

Regimental histories of the various corps of the Canadian Militia, moreover, are calculated to contribute to the fostering among the Canadian people of a proper and wholesome military spirit. There is at the present time a most unaccountable disposition among certain sections of our population to frown down anything which tends to maintain the military spirit of our Canadian youth. This is certainly to be regretted, as the characteristic which is specially desired in our Canadian

race is that of strength and manliness. There is no doubt in the minds of any student of history that a sound, healthy military spirit has always given and always will give strength to a people. It is the guardian of the honor and the material interests of the nation; the safe-guard of its freedom and liberty; the champion of its civilization; its defence against enemies without and degeneracy within.

The history of the 43rd Regiment, although brief, is an especially interesting one, as being that of one of the most progressive and most efficient regiments in the whole militia service. Its development from comparatively recent and modest belongings to the position of a strong and well-equipped regiment, credited with the very highest degree of efficiency as judged by the standards of the Canadian Militia service, has been simply phenomenal. The story of the rapid progress of the regiment is at once calculated to inspire admiration and to lead the reader to look forward with every confidence to even more splendid accomplishments in the future.

I must take this opportunity to express my grateful appreciation of the useful assistance rendered me in the preparation of this volume by Major R. A. Helmer, chairman of the special committee of regimental officers appointed to secure the data on which the present history is based. Not merely did Major Helmer and his associates devote a great deal of time to the accumulation of the necessary information regarding the early days of the 43rd, and the independent companies from which the regiment sprang, but the Major, himself went to the trouble to prepare a comprehensive memorandum on the history of the present 43rd, since its battalion organization, which has made the work of preparing the last few chapters of the book an exceptionally easy task.

ERNEST J. CHAMBERS.

662 Sherbrooke Street, Montreal, June 1st, 1903.

CHAPTER I.

CANADA'S FIRST MILITIA.



HERE has been a militia in Canada ever since the year 1627, nineteen years after the founding of Quebec, fifteen before the founding of Montreal. The first militia corps in the territory comprised within the Dominion of Canada was composed of the inhabitants of Port Royal, who were required to hold themselves in readiness to assist the regular garrison when needed. In 1648 a few companies were enrolled in what is now the Province of Quebec. The total white population of the Colony did not then exceed a thousand men, but a force of the militia was enrolled and placed under arms to repel an Iroquois raid. In the operations against the Iroquois in 1666 the militia formed the main part of the force employed. The great Count De Frontenac re-organized the Colonial Militia and placed them upon a sound basis in 1674. As a matter of fact New France was pre-eminently a military colony whose male inhabitants were organized under an indiscriminating conscription. The various settlements were really armed camps, located more with a view of the military requirements of the Colony than with any hope of making them the centres of prosperous settlements of agricultural colonists, and it is interesting to note that the French-Canadian Militia system was not confined to the present Province of Quebec, as some appear to think. In 1673 the Count De Frontenac built the fort which so long bore his name on the site of the present City of Kingston. Beside the regular soldiers the garrison included a corps of militia,

comprising all the adult male population, traders, hunters, etc. This was the first militia of the present Province of Ontario. Immediately preceding the British conquest there was a small detachment of French regulars and also some militia forming the feeble garrison of Fort Rouillé, built by La Galissoniere near the site of the present City of Toronto. The French authorities do not appear to have made any serious attempt to transform their militia into trained line soldiers or artillerymen, the single exception to this rule being the case of an Artillery company organized at the City of Quebec. The old French Governors preferred to rely upon their Old Country regulars for battle, using the militia as partisans and bush rangers. Consequently they clothed the militia in a fashion as much unlike the smart, stiff military uniform of the day as anything well could be, and made no attempt, with any success, at any rate, to instill into the ranks of the militia any idea of control and discipline. The old French militiaman upon being drafted for service was furnished with a gun, a Canadian ébâk, a breech clout, a cotton shirt, a cape, a pair of leggings, a pair of Indian moccasins and a blanket. He might have made a picturesque figure, but certainly not a soldierly one as viewed through the eyes of the military martinet of the day, but he did good work, and the French-Canadians of the present day still cherish an honest pride in the prowess and military virtues of their ancestors of the militia of the French regime.

There is, it is true, a weak link wanting in the chain connecting the present militia of Canada with the militia of the old regime, but the connection exists nevertheless. The conquest of Canada was completed by the capitulation of Montreal, and within eleven days of that momentous event, steps were taken for the recommissioning of some of the officers of the old French Militia of the Montreal district as officers of a similar militia under British auspices.

September the 19th, 1760, Colonel Haldimand was instructed to assemble the militia of Montreal who had served under the French regime, and order them to give up their arms, which having been done, the arms would be restored to them or placed in an armory, and the officers after taking the oath of allegiance re-commissioned. The object appears to have been to secure the services of the old militia officers in their municipal and judicial functions, rather than to secure their military services. Under the old French regime, the administration of municipal matters and the interpretation of the local laws were in the hands of the military officers, their sergeants acting as bailiffs and general court officers. It was the policy of the first military administration of the conquered country to enforce the old laws, and naturally it was found advisable to rely upon the assistance of the well-disposed among the old French officers for their satisfactory interpretation.

Militia officers, appointed according to the old French system, appear to have continued to have a large share in the administration of justice until the passage of the Quebec Act in 1774.

Meantime, in 1764, five companies of Canadian Militia were raised by voluntary enlistment for service in the Upper Province upon the occasion of the military operations necessitated by the uprising of the Western Indians known as Pontiac's conspiracy. The same year, upon the establishment of civil government within the Province, an ordinance was proclaimed revoking the commissions issued to the militia officers during the military administration, but as a matter of fact most of the militia officers were maintained in their judicial functions, and some of them assumed military authority as well, necessitating another ordinance issued November 27th, 1765, declaring the militia of the old regime, "abolished and taken away to all intents and purposes whatsoever." The attempt to abolish the militia caused serious discontent among the King's "new subjects" and was one of the main subjects of complaint producing the agitation preceding the passage of the Quebec Act, in which latter there was no mention made of the militia.

At this time it was very apparent that England's older colonies along the Atlantic seaboard were rapidly drifting towards open rebellion, and it became a subject of vital importance to Sir Guy Carleton, the Governor, to provide means for the defence of Canada. The principle had been laid down that the old laws of the vanquished people should remain in force until their conquerors had substituted new ones, and the British Parliament having failed to provide full details for the organization of the Canadian Militia, Carleton appears to have been guided in his offers to embody a militia by the usages of the French colonial officers. Practically the old French Militia was restored, the principle of universal liability to service reasserted, and the enrollment left to the seigneurs and the old militia officers.

Up to 1791, the whole colony of Canada was administered as one single province. In the year mentioned, at the special request of the United Empire Loyalist population of Upper Canada, to whom the French laws and usages were irksome, Canada was divided by act of the Imperial Parliament into two distinct provinces called Upper and Lower Canada. Lord Dorchester, formerly Sir Guy Carleton, was appointed Governor-in-Chief of Canada and Administrator in Lower Canada, which had a population of 150,000; while General Simcoe, a distinguished veteran of the War of the American Revolution, was named Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, which had a population of about 25,000. A few years thereafter the Legislatures of the two Provinces had the raising of militia under their own control. The first business of the second session of the first Parliament of Upper Canada, March 31st, 1793, was the passage of the Militia Act. This Act,

framed by Governor Simcoe, provided for the organization of the Upper Canada Militia on the model of the English Militia force of that day, which was based upon the principle of practically universal liability to service, with certain natural limitations. Every lad on attaining the age of 16 was obliged to enroll himself with the officer in charge of the district under penalty for neglect of a fine of four dollars. The force thus raised was divided into regiments and companies, and each company had to be mustered and inspected by its captain at least once a year, which, considering the absence of satisfactory means of communication, must have been a very serious matter. There was no provision for pay, but officers absenting themselves from parade were liable to a fine of eight dollars and privates to one or two dollars for each offence. In 1794 the Militia Act was amended to make men up to sixty years eligible for service. The limit previously had been fifty. In 1799 the Upper Canada Militia Act was further patched and re-patched and further amendments took place at other sessions. During 1794 a number of stands of arms were distributed among the militia at the public expense. Theretofore the militiamen had been expected to provide their own arms. During this year Governor Simcoe, acting on instructions from Lord Dorchester, called out 600 men of the Upper Canada Militia for active service. When the Parliament of Upper Canada met in 1808 an Act was passed to raise and train the militia, and a salary of £200 sterling a year voted for the Adjutant-General. This Act provided for a much more thorough organization within the militia, and enabled the Governor to march the force out of the province to the assistance of Lower Canada when invaded or in a state of insurrection, or in pursuit of an enemy who may have invaded this province. During the war of 1812 numerous Acts effecting the organization and administration of the militia were passed.

After the conclusion of the war in 1814 the militia once more came in for more neglect than attention at the hands of the public and the authorities. The embodied militia corps which were practically maintained as regular regiments in the service and pay of the British Government during the war were disbanded immediately after the signing of the Treaty of Peace. The territorial sedentary militia system was of course maintained theoretically, but had very little actual existence. The men eligible for service were required to muster once a year at the headquarters of their various units, but beyond answering to their names, performed no military duties. The Canadian Militia made an imposing array on paper at this time as the full establishments of commissioned officers who were generally innocent of the very rudiments of military training were maintained. There would be an occasional reference to the militia in the legislative assemblies and the passage of an occasional bill of mere technical interest. Beyond that the provincial legislators devoted no attention to the question of national defence.

The militia appeared to be dying a natural death, when some interest in the question of the national force was revived by the stirring times of the rebellions of 1837-1838. The local military organizations which assisted the regular troops in the suppression of those uprisings and the filibustering expeditions which succeeded, were with the exception of a few regularly organized and privately equipped bodies like the Governor-General's Body Guard of Toronto, the old Montreal Troop of Cavalry, and the Montreal Rifle Company, nothing else but extemporized volunteer corps organized on the spur of the moment under special authority and under special terms of service.

From 1791 to 1841 Upper and Lower Canada had been two distinct provinces, each with its own militia administered under its own special Militia Act. The Act of Union of the two Canadas was passed by the British Parliament, February 10th, 1841 and henceforth the militia became one national force instead of two distinct provincial bodies. At this time there were a few independent companies of rifles and troops of cavalry who maintained themselves at their own cost, selecting and purchasing their own uniforms and arms, drilling without pay and being generally left alone by the authorities. There were plenty of British regular troops available for the per-

formance of all necessary garrison duties and for the frequent calls for service in aid of the civil power, etc. This was a period of small public revenues and of frequent and considerable demands upon it for public works, etc. The new Canadian Legislature, the forerunner of our present Parliament, and public men generally, were not disposed to trouble themselves much about the militia. The few enthusiasts in the various centres of population who had at considerable personal sacrifice maintained the Rifle companies and Cavalry troops already referred to, were regarded by most of their fellow subjects, not merely as impractical enthusiasts, but as positively dangerous members of the community. It was urged that Canada was a peaceful country and that Canadians had all they could attend to in directing the country's advancement along the paths of peace and commercial advancement. The military enthusiasts, it was claimed, were fostering a spirit of militarism which could but have disastrous results.



PARLIAMENT HILL, 1842.

The British Government, however, persistently urged upon the provinces that it was their duty to provide some sort of a reasonable system of national defence. With singular inconsistency the very parties who were most active in agitating for a larger measure of responsible government for Canada were the ones who derived most pleasure from holding up to ridicule those who were doing their best to provide Canada with a national defensive force.

The war in the Crimea in 1854-55 naturally made great drains upon the military resources of the Home Government, and the pressure from home upon the Canadian Government to provide for the defence of the country was increased. The patriotism of the Canadian people was aroused by the campaign in the south of Russia, and the Canadian Government at last agreed to enroll and maintain a small active force for internal purposes and to act as auxiliaries to the British regular troops in the event of foreign war or invasion. Canada at this time was practically

denuded of regular troops. The agreement was that the said active force was to be composed of men engaged in the ordinary avocation of civil life, but held equipped, officered, fairly well-drilled in the elements of military work, and available for service at short notice. A new Militia Act passed in 1855 provided for the enrollment, equipment and training of this force, which was the first attempt to organize an active militia force on a permanent basis since the union of the two Canadas.

By the terms of 18 Victoria, Chapter 91, 1855, all the lands and works in Canada held by the Imperial Government were to be transferred to the Government of Canada, except at five posts—namely :—Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Niagara, and Sorel, which were retained by the Home Government so long as regular troops remained in garrison at these points. At the time of this agreement between the two Governments, the Imperial authorities announced as their



PARLIAMENT HILL, 1903.

policy that eventually all the regular troops would be withdrawn from all garrisons in British North America except Halifax, and a naval base in British Columbia, the defence of the country under normal conditions being left wholly in the hands of the local forces. Under the Militia Act of 1855 there were to be two classes of militia, class A of men buying their own uniforms and receiving pay for the specified number of days' drill each year, and class B of men drilling without pay but having arms and equipment served out to them as a free issue on loan. The first class was not to exceed five thousand. Among the first to take advantage of the provisions in this Act were the corps which had been maintained in existence as independent organizations. In 1856 the enrollments under the provisions of this Act amounted to four thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine men. In 1861, at the beginning of the Trent excitement, the force was increased to

eighteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-two. In 1863 the Act was amended providing for a further increase to twenty-five thousand men, this remaining the authorized strength of the Active Militia of the two provinces until Confederation in 1867.

Under the Act of 1855 the old sedentary militia force was maintained, and at the time of the Trent affair service companies representing a total strength of forty thousand men were called for from various battalions of sedentary militia and the men held at their homes in readiness.

The carrying out of the settled policy of the Home Government to withdraw the regular troops from Canada and throw the responsibility for domestic defence upon the Colonial Government, was delayed considerably by the Trent affair, the St. Albans raid complication with the ugly threats emanating from the United States, the Fenian raids of 1866-1870 and the Red River troubles of the last mentioned year. This delay and the causes which lead to it were really a great advantage to the young active force. The dangers which threatened the country upon these occasions demonstrated once and for all the absolute necessity for the maintenance of the national force. The active service which the active militia performed during those years in company with regular troops formed an object lesson which made a lasting and useful impression upon the force. It was certainly a most providential thing for Canada that the Imperial troops with their well-equipped departmental staffs were still in Canada at the time of the Fenian raids. In 1876 the last of the regulars sailed from Quebec, and all the military property in Canada, valued at many millions of pounds sterling, was handed over to the Canadian Government. By the Act of Confederation New Brunswick and Nova Scotia became incorporated in the new Dominion of Canada and the local forces in these colonies—one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one men in New Brunswick and one thousand and two in Nova Scotia became incorporated in the Canadian Militia. By this Act the Dominion Government was made responsible for the raising and maintenance of the militia.

From 1760 to 1841, Great Britain directed all military affairs in British North America and paid the militia when on active service. All military operations were directed by the officers of the regular army. From 1841 to 1855 this was partly the case, while from 1855 to 1871 Canada paid for the services of the Home Militia, but their direction in the field was in the hands of the officers of the regular army.

Briefly put, nothing had been done towards the creation of the Canadian Active Militia up to 1861 beyond the laying of the foundations. The erection of the super-structure has occupied the succeeding years.

CHAPTER II.

THE TRENT AFFAIR.



THE periodical effervescence of military excitement engendered by the Crimean war was dying out in Canada. The wave of patriotic excitement aroused by the raising of the 100th Regiment in 1857 at the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny had subsided, and the lamb-like individuals composing that large section of the Canadian population which takes pleasure in fulminating against the wickedness of fostering the military spirit were amusing themselves at the expense of the few enthusiastic patriots who were taking advantage of the very meagre provisions of the Militia Act of 1855 and were trying, at great expense and inconvenience to themselves, to provide Canada with a defensive force of her own.

The United States appeared to be tearing herself asunder in fratricidal strife. To the onlooker it appeared as though the Confederate States were certain to disrupt the Union and accomplish their independence. Anti-military cranks in Canada argued that whatever excuses existed hitherto for the militia were vanishing into thin air. The only fear of invasion was from the Northern States, and with a hostile republic to the south. Northern Republicans would not be liable to renew their mad venture of 1812-14.

All at once an ominous war cloud drifted across the blue horizon. Messrs. Mason and Slidell, two eminent Southern politicians, took passage at Havana for Liverpool on the British steamer "Trent." They were commissioned by the Confederate Government as commissioners to London and Paris. While on the high seas the "Trent" was deliberately stopped by a cannon shot fired across her bows by the United States warship "San Jacinto," Captain Wilkes. The "Trent," in spite of the protest of her captain, was boarded by an armed body of marines from the man-of-war, who seized and examined her mails, the lieutenant in charge taking possession of a number of letters. The captain of the "Trent" was also forced to relinquish the persons of his two passengers, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and they were taken to the United States and consigned to a dungeon. It will be recalled that practically the only announced excuse on the part of the United States for the war of 1812 was the determination of President Madison's Government to assert the principle that a neutral flag at sea protected all sailing under it in war time from either belligerent.

The United States Government in 1812 claimed that it was an intolerable outrage for British men-of-war to board neutral ships in search of seamen who had deserted from them, or who had been kidnapped and were detained, and brought them back to their own ships. In 1861 a United States man-of-war, acting on the instructions of its government, stopped a British merchant ship, its officers appropriated private property in the charge of her captain, and in spite of his protest made prisoners of some of his passengers. After this wanton outrage on the British flag, war between Great Britain and the United States seemed inevitable. Public feeling in Great Britain and Canada rose to the highest pitch of excitement.

Everywhere throughout the Empire there was an unaccustomed outburst of indignation, and a strong determination to insist upon the vindication of the National Flag. The British Government demanded satisfaction and the release of the commissioners. The ever alert anti-British element in the United States insisted that the demands be refused, while the British Government promptly took steps to enforce them. Large numbers of troops, including some of the regiments of Guards, were dispatched from England to Canada. With the certainty that Canada would be made the battle field of the contending parties, Canadian loyalty never wavered, and throughout the length and breadth of the country there was but one determination—to maintain the British connection and to resist invasion from the United States. Practically the whole male population



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, MAJOR'S HILL PARK.

Erected in memory of Privates Osgoode and Rogers,
killed at Battle of Cut Knife, May 2nd, 1885,
North-West Rebellion.

sprang to arms, military corps were organized in every centre of population, and the number of recruits accepted was only limited by the number of arms available on hand to serve out to them. Every town and city in Canada looked like an armed camp, while even in the most remote hamlets, squads of farmers and backwoodsmen assembled for drill under such of their neighbors as happened to possess a little military experience. With customary republican recklessness, public opinion in the United States for a time appeared to favour a defiant attitude, and the movements of United States troops towards the Canadian frontier bore an ominous appearance. The firm attitude of the British Government and the staunch determination of the Canadian people to resist invasion had their effect however.

The outrage on the flag had been perpetrated on the 8th of November. On the first day of December a Queen's messenger was sent with a despatch to Lord Lyons, then British Ambassador at Washington, requesting him to demand the restitution to the protection of the British flag of those who were violently and illegally torn from that asylum, and also an apology from the United States Government. On the 31st of December, by instructions from the British Government, the British steamship *Rinaldo*, called off Boston harbour, and on the morning of the 8th January, 1862, the United States authorities

dispatched one of their own steamers from Fort Warren and delivered the prisoners taken from the "*Trent*" into the charge of the Commander of the *Rinaldo*. Ample amends were subsequently made to the British Government and war was averted.

While the crisis lasted, however, there had been impressed forcibly upon the minds of the Canadian people the necessity of being constantly prepared against trouble from across the line. Those sensible impressions were soon to be deepened.

Once more, in 1864, serious complications with the United States arose, this time over what is known as the St. Albans Raid. A party of some thirty escaped Confederate soldiers taken prisoners during the war, most of them having proceeded from Montreal, assembled in the town of St.

Albans, Vermont, where they raided the banks, appropriated money and horses, and, in resisting arrest killed one man, badly wounding others. They at once returned to Canada on October 19th. Thirteen of the raiders were arrested by the Canadian Civil authorities and brought to trial. After one of the most thorough trials on record the prisoners were discharged December 14th on account of legal difficulties which had arisen in connection with the indictment. The United States held the Canadian authorities responsible, and prompt measures were taken to prevent a repetition of the raid.

Provisional battalions were organized from the militia for special service, and kept on duty for several months at points near the frontier where it was reported that the Southern sympathizers were likely to make raids.


This incident, as well as the performances of the celebrated Corsair "Alabama," once more aroused the latent ill-feeling towards Canada and Great Britain which existed in the United States. The whole-souled and bombastic expressions of republican hostility aroused corresponding feelings of loyalty in Canada, and assisted materially in the development of a keen military spirit which has left a marked and useful impression upon the country's defensive force.



SOUTH AFRICAN MONUMENT, CITY HALL SQUARE.

CHAPTER III.

THE NUCLEI OF A REGIMENT.

OR the planting of the seed which was eventually to result in the production of the City of Ottawa's crack rifle regiment, we must go back to the time when the excitement over the Trent affair was at its height.

Since the early days of white settlement in the Ottawa Valley, the population had been animated by an intense spirit of British loyalty and military ardour. Among the pioneer settlers along the Ottawa, the Rideau and the Gatineau, were United Empire Loyalists, men and women who had abandoned all they possessed in the old English Colonies, and had bravely started out to hew for themselves homes in the Canadian wilds, where they and their children might live under the folds of the Union Jack, worship God in their own way "and honour the King." Following these pioneers had come veteran soldiers of the British Army and the Glengarry regiments, attracted into the wilderness by grants of free land. The district had also attracted a considerable proportion of sturdy immigrants from England, Scotland, and the North of Ireland. The population of Carleton County on the south side of the Ottawa, and of Ottawa County on the north, although numerically weak and widely dispersed, was intensely loyal to the old flag. Nowhere in Canada was the news regarding the Trent crisis awaited with greater anxiety or discussed with keener relish. The lumberman laid aside his axe, the farmer his plough or flail, and drove long distances over execrable roads, or apologies therefor, to learn the latest news. The stories of the blatant boastings of the war party in the United States, and of the active military preparations in Great Britain and the more settled parts of Canada, excited the greatest interest among the settlers on the Ottawa. There was considerable anxiety in shanty and settlement lest Britain should manifest a disposition, in the supposed interest of peace, to give way to her obstreperous offspring. When it became apparent that the Mother Country intended to insist upon ample reparation being made for the insult to the national flag, nowhere in Her Majesty's broad dominions was keener satisfaction or was more enthusiasm aroused than among the loyal settlements on the banks of the Ottawa. With the exception of the Ottawa Field Battery, organized in the City of Ottawa in 1855, in accordance with the Militia Act of that year, and a foot artillery company, raised by authority of G. O., March 22nd, 1861, there was no militia organized in the whole district of Ottawa other than the sedentary militia, which practically existed only on paper.

The stirring events of 1861, however, moved some of the truly devoted patriots of Carleton County to take steps to supply this deficiency, and to organize among themselves a body of men for active military service, if required. The safety of the country appeared to be imperiled, and the men of Carleton County came forward manfully and voluntarily to do their duty.

The prime movers in this gallant and truly patriotic movement were the late Judge Christopher Armstrong, of Carleton County, an esteemed resident of Ottawa, and W. F. Powell, M.P. for the same county, a resident of the same town. These gentlemen took prompt action to assist in giving practical expression to the burning loyalty of the yeomen of Carleton County.



LIEUT.-COL. WM. WHITE, C.M.G.,
First Commanding Officer of the Regiment, and now Honorary Lieut.-Colonel.

They summoned meetings in the different villages and hamlets of the constituency. The first of these was held at Bell's Corners sometime in the autumn of 1861. The result was a most enthusiastic meeting, at which fifty-five loyal men enrolled themselves. At this, as at all the subsequent meetings held in Carleton, the people expressed themselves in strong terms of approbation of the firm and patriotic stand taken by the British Government.

The company thus formed at Bell's Corners was to prove the nucleus of the 43rd Regiment.

A meeting of the men enrolled to form the company was held the same week, when it was decided to recommend the appointment of the following gentlemen as officers and non-coms.:—

William F. Powell, M.P., Captain.

John F. Bearman, Lieutenant.

Alexander Spittal, Ensign.

William Corbett, Color Sergeant.

Robert Spittal, Sergeant.

Henry W. McDougall, Sergeant.

George Robertson, Sergeant.

Four corporals, four lance corporals, and one bugler were also chosen.

The service rolls having been properly attested, were forwarded to the Militia Department, and the company went steadily to work to complete its organization and prepare itself to take its place as an efficient unit in the national defensive force. Drills were held two and three nights per week, in spite of discouragements in the failure to secure prompt official recognition. Matters at headquarters appeared to be in a very confused and unsatisfactory state, and it was not until December, 1862, that the company was gazetted and the uniforms and equipments issued. Meantime the excitement over the Trent affair had pretty well died out.

About the same time four companies which had either had a direct connection with the 43rd, or have been intimately associated with them, came into existence. One fine company, organized in Fitzroy, Carleton County, subsequently became No. 2 Company of the 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles, while another company which has had an historical connection with the 43rd, traces its origin back to the same date. According to Major A. Cates, the Wakefield Infantry Company, which was the original of No. 3 Company of the 43rd, was organized at Wakefield, Ottawa County, Quebec, in 1862. Its first officers being as follows:—

Captain, George Patterson.

1st Lieutenant, A. Cates.

2nd Lieutenant, Thomas Kirkup.

Lieutenant Cates, during the winter of 1862-63, attended the military school organized under the auspices of the regular troops at Montreal, and obtained both second and first-class military certificates. On his return to the company headquarters Captain Patterson, being in poor health, resigned, and Mr. Cates was gazetted Captain. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Kirkup resigned his appointment, and George Johnston was appointed 1st Lieutenant. This company, which became known throughout the length and breadth of the Canadian militia as the "Gatineau Beavers," was always distinguished for its good average shooting, and in 1879 sent no less than fourteen men to the Dominion matches at Ottawa, four of whom got into the prize list in the first competition, and ten succeeded in winning prizes before the end of the meeting. Two members of the company, Captain Cates and Sergeant Walters, succeeded in winning a place on the Wimbledon Team for 1880.

The Bell's Corners' Company appears to have well maintained its enthusiasm during the period which elapsed between its organization and its first turn of active service in 1866. Besides drilling, the officers and men of the company appear to have devoted considerable attention, as did their comrades of the Gatineau Company, to rifle shooting, and several interesting and close matches took place with the Fitzroy Company.

CHAPTER IV.

THE FENIAN RAID.



THE first Fenian Raid of 1866 had an exhilarating effect upon the militia of the Ottawa district, as upon the whole force, from one end of Canada to the other. The Alabama affair, Great Britain's firm stand with regard to the Trent outrage, Canada's calm defiance, the escapades of the blockade runners, and the undoubted sympathy of a large proportion of the British and Canadian people with the Confederate cause, had rankled in the breasts of the people of the United States, and the average Northerner was disposed to regard with perfect complacency any injury which could be done to Great Britain or her loyal North American colony. The disbandment of the armies which had been engaged in the long Civil War in the United States left thousands of hardened veterans out of employment and ready for any desperate undertaking.

It certainly appeared to be a most propitious time for the Irish agitators in America, who for years had been threatening to invade Canada, conquer the country and hold it as a base of operations against the British power in Ireland, to make good their threats. They had ready-made armies to hand, and could count with a fair degree of certainty upon the non-intervention of the United States authorities, provided they acted promptly and with a fair prospect of ultimate success.



STUART E. DE LA RONDE, AGE 11.

Bugle Maj. 11th Argenteuil Rangers,
Fenian Raid, 1870, now Captain
commanding H. Co. 43rd
Regt. D.C.O.R.

For over seven hundred years the Irish people had been more or less restive under British rule. In 1798 a serious uprising in Ireland was fomented by the French Republicans, but soon put down with a strong hand, the rebels dispersed and many of them brought to execution. The union of Great Britain and Ireland in 1800 produced great dissatisfaction in Ireland, and many members of the young Ireland party crossed the Atlantic and made their homes in the United States. Another tide of immigration set in to the United States from Ireland in 1857, and from that date the Fenian Brotherhood became a power in the American republic.

During the later period of the Civil War in the United States, frequent threats of an intended invasion of Canada were heard. A Fenian government for Canada was actually established in the City of New York; men were enrolled into companies, regiments and brigades; generals were appointed, and arsenals established for the preparation of arms for the forces intended for the capture of Canada. News of these warlike preparations on the part of the Fenians caused considerable excitement among the people of Canada, although every possible official exertion was used to suppress it. The British and



COL. W. P. ANDERSON,
Second Commanding Officer.



LT.-COL. JOSHUA WRIGHT,
Third Commanding Officer.

Canadian authorities refused to believe that the United States Government would ever allow a hostile force organized in their country to invade the territory of their peaceable neighbors.

Early in 1866 all doubts as to the serious intention of the Fenians were dispelled when word was received of the hurried concentration of small Fenian armies at various points in the United States near the Canadian frontier. Organized forces of Fenians crossed into Canadian territory on the Niagara and Eastern Townships frontiers, only to be driven back with loss of life.

Once more the Canadian people sprang to arms. The existing militia organizations were at once called out and despatched to the frontier. New companies and new regiments sprang into existence on all sides, and several were organized in the Ottawa district.

On the 8th March, 1866, the Bell's Corners Company was called out to do active garrison duty in Ottawa, and as No. 1 Company formed part of the provisional battalion under Colonel Thomas Wily, who, November 17th, 1859, had been appointed to the command of the first battalion, Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Canada, then organized at Montreal. While engaged in this duty the company attained a high degree of military efficiency. One of the pleasant recollections of this time is that connected with the first church parade of the provisional battalion, when Mrs. Powell, wife of the captain, presented every man of the Bell's Corners Company with a Bible and Prayer-Book. After the first spell of excitement the company returned to its own headquarters at Bell's Corners, where the members performed two days' drill per week until the 8th June, when they were again called out with the other companies of the provisional battalion, and stationed at Ottawa. While engaged in these services, the company had the honor of furnishing the first guard of honor upon the occasion of the assembling of the first Parliament of the Dominion of Canada. The company at this time had an establishment of 65 non-commissioned officers and privates, and all this strength was maintained up to the formation of the original 43rd Battalion in October, 1866.

The Fitzroy Company during the Fenian raid was on duty at Prescott, under command of Captain Allan Fraser, Lieutenant Wm. Powell, and Ensign James Mills. It was known as "The Fitzroy Infantry Company," and the date of its organization officially given as January 16th, 1863. The company was also on active service on the St. Lawrence frontier during the second Fenian Raid of 1870. During the excitement attendant upon the Fenian Raid, several new companies had been organized in Carleton County, and it was deemed advisable to organize them into a county battalion. This idea was carried into effect in October, 1866, when the 43rd Carleton Battalion of Infantry was gazetted with the following officers:—

W. F. Powell, Lieutenant-Colonel.

J. F. Bearman, Major.

G. Seale, 2nd Major.

D. Beatty, Surgeon.

P. McDougall, Assistant Surgeon.

B. Lync, Paymaster.

W. H. Falls, Adjutant.

G. Hanna, Quartermaster.

No. 1 Company, Bell's Corners:—W. Corbett, Captain; H. W. McDougall, Lieutenant; J. Dawson, 2nd Lieutenant.

No. 2 Company, Huntley:—J. Holmes, M.P., Captain; J. Hueston, Lieutenant; J. Nesbit, 2nd Lieutenant.

No. 3 Company, Metcalfe:—Ira Morgan, Captain; J. Carsen, Lieutenant; J. Imlay, 2nd Lieutenant.

No. 4 Company, North Gower:—G. Johnston, Captain; T. Conley, Lieutenant; J. Henderson, 2nd Lieutenant.

No. 5 Company, Munster (Goulburn):—William Garvin, Captain; William Tubman, Lieutenant; J. Roe, 2nd Lieutenant.



LT.-COL. A. P. SHERWOOD, C.M.G., A.D.C.,
Commanding 43rd Regiment.

- No. 6 Company, Richmond:—J. A. Bryson, Captain; J. Maxwell, 1st Lieutenant
- No. 7 Company, Manotick:—J. Davidson, Captain; George Cook, Lieutenant; D. Latimer, 2nd Lieutenant.
- No. 8 Company, Vernon:—J. McGregor, Captain; J. Grant, Lieutenant; John Lascader, 2nd Lieutenant.
- No. 10 Company, Duncanville:—W. Z. Helmer, Captain.

The next list of the battalion's officers available gives the company headquarters and captains as follows:—No. 1, Bell's Corners, Captain W. H. Falls; No. 2, Huntley, Captain John Holmes; No. 3, Metcalfe, Captain Ira Morgan; No. 4, North Gower, Captain Thomas Conley; No. 5, Richmond, Captain Thomas Good; No. 6, Goulburn, Captain Wm. Garvin; No. 7, Manotick, Captain Peter Davidson; No. 8, Russell, Captain Wm. Z. Helmer; No. 9, Vernon, Captain Robert McGregor. The headquarters of the Vernon company was subsequently removed to Billing's Bridge.



CAPT. ROBERT NESBIT,

Reserve of Officers. Ex-Capt. No. 2 Company.

It might be stated that Major Corbett served in No. 1 Company as 2nd Lieutenant from 1865 up to the period of the formation of the battalion in 1866. At the time of the formation of the battalion he was the senior captain. The complete military energy of the County of Carleton was not exhausted by the organization of this large infantry regiment, for under authority of a general order of March 16th, 1866, there was authorized, with headquarters at Ottawa, "The Second Battery of Artillery (Carleton)." This battery was originally under Captain Thomas Ross, he being succeeded in 1868 by Captain Henry E. Steele, who, in the same year, was succeeded by Captain William Henry Cotton. There was also authorized by general order, August 10th, 1866, "The Ottawa Provisional Brigade of Garrison Artillery," with headquarters at Ottawa, which included:—

No. 1 Battery, authorized G.O., 22nd March, 1861, headquarters at Ottawa.

No. 2 Battery, organized by G.O., 16th March, 1866, headquarters at Ottawa.

No. 3 Battery, with headquarters at Gloucester, authorized G.O., 8th June, 1866.

No. 4 Battery, headquarters at Ottawa, authorized G.O., 10th August, 1866.

The above four batteries, with—

No. 5 Battery, headquarters at Ottawa, authorized G.O., 3rd July, 1868.

No. 6 Battery, headquarters at Ottawa, authorized G.O., 10th July, 1868.

No. 7 Battery, headquarters at Ottawa, authorized 4th August, 1871.

Were by G.O. August 14th, 1868, incorporated into the Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery. The officers during this historical organization's existence were as follows:—

Lieutenant-Colonels:—

A. G. Forest, 1868.
James Egleson, 1874.

Majors:—

James Egleson, 1873.
Archibald Graham, 1876.
A. P. Patrick, 1877.

Paymasters:—

Edward B. Crombie, 1869.
James Blackburn, 1877.

No. 1 Battery, Captains:—James Egleson, 1869; Thomas Evans, 1875.

No. 2 Battery, Captains:—William Henry Cotton, 1868; Allan P. Patrick, 1874; William L. Herron, 1874.

No. 3 Battery, Captains:—Charles E. Perry, 1866; Robert Cummings, 1871; Bartholomew Samuel Tobin, 1875.

No. 4 Battery, Captain:—William Hazard Cluff, 1867.

No. 5 Battery, Captain:—Edward B. Hopper, 1868.

No. 6 Battery, Captains:—....., 1868; John Haig Russell, 1877.

No. 7 Battery, Captains:—J. V. Deboucherville, 1871; Carrol Ryan, 1876.

Just before the Fenian excitement of 1866, Ottawa received a notable acquisition to its military force in the Civil Service Rifles, transferred from the City of Quebec upon the occasion of the removal of the seat of Government. This corps was organized at Quebec under authority of a general order bearing date October 10th, 1861, and was recruited entirely from among the officers and clerks in the employment of the Government and Legislature of the Province of Canada.

The original officers of the "Civil Service Rifle Corps" were as follows:—

Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel John Richard Nash.
Lieutenant, Major Eugene Philippe Dorion.
Ensign, Captain Frederick Braun.
Adjutant, with rank of Lieutenant, Charles Joseph Anderson.
Surgeon, William Wilson, Jr., M.D.

Adjutants:—

Albert Parsons, 1869.
John Rhodes, 1871.

Quartermasters:—

Edward Armstrong, 1866.
John Peacock, 1871.

Surgeons:—

Albert Codd, M.D., 1867.
Henry Thomas Corbett, M.D., 1872.
Edward C. Malloch, M.D., 1872.
Henry Thomas Corbett, M.D., 1872.
Thomas C. Bentley, M.D., 1872.



CAPT. WM. A. JAMIESON (RETIRED).
Ex-Quartermaster.

This corps consisted of two classes of members, active and honorary, the latter not being required to procure any uniform or to be liable to be called out for drill. But they were eligible to join all meetings for rifle practice. All members, whether active or honorary, were elected by ballot.

A peculiar feature of the organization of this historical old volunteer corps was a provision for a "Judicial Committee," annually appointed, to consist of nine members: two commissioned officers appointed by the commanding officer from time to time, three non-commissioned officers, and four other members, who were to take cognizance of all charges which might be preferred against any member of the corps, through the commanding officer. Another peculiar feature of this organization was a provision that all charges against members for "Breach of Regulations," should be made in writing to the commanding officer. The first non-commissioned officers were appointed December 4th, 1861, and were as follows:—



MAJOR JOHN WALSH (RETIRED).

Sergeants:—Thomas Ross, John Le Breton Ross and Henry E. Street.

Corporals:—Thomas Rowan, William Wright and T. H. Badgley.

The first outfit of the corps, purchased early in 1862, cost \$3,868.83, and provided for one captain, three subalterns, three sergeants, three corporals and eighty-two privates. The uniform was of the usual rifle pattern, "all red being kept down as much as possible." The shako was of the same pattern as that of Her Majesty's 60th Royal Rifles, with the bugle badge and the letters C.S.R. thereon, silvered. The tunic was slashed across the breast, and the stripes on the trousers were of black braid, one and a half inches wide, with the red piping on each side, and half pegtop. The first honorary members of the Civil Service Rifles were:—The Honorable John A. Macdonald, the Honorable A. T. Galt, the Honorable Sid-

ney Smith, the Honorable P. M. Vankoughnet, and the Honorable George E. Cartier.

May the 17th, 1864, the Civil Service Rifles were allowed, with the assent of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (Honorary Colonel) and Viscount Burry, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Civil Service Rifle Battalion of London, to become an honorary company of that organization. In consequence of this, the corps was authorized to adopt the regimental badges of the Civil Service Rifle Regiment of England, in lieu of that heretofore worn by the corps, and the silvered letters C.S.R. were discarded in favor of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' plumes and his motto, "Ich Dien."

During the latter years of the existence of the Civil Service Rifles at Quebec, the corps was attached to the 8th Battalion, and upon the occasion of the transfer of the company to Toronto, September 23rd, 1865, a regimental order of the 8th gave expression to the great regret of the commanding officer at the dissolution of the union between the battalion and the Civil Service Rifles.

The Civil Service Rifle Company formed part of the Ottawa force called out for service in connection with the Fenian scare, March 7th, 1866.

By militia general order of March 27th, the Civil Service Rifles were attached to the Ottawa provisional battalion under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Wily. The composition of this battalion was as follows:—

- No. 1, Bell's Corners Company.
- No. 2, Argenteuil Rangers, 1st Company.
- No. 3, Ottawa Rifles, 2nd Company.
- No. 4, Buckingham Infantry, Company.
- No. 5, Ottawa Rifles, 1st Company.
- No. 6, Ottawa Rifles, 3rd Company.
- No. 7, Civil Service Rifles.

It is interesting to note that upon the occasion of his inspection of the gallant Ottawa Provisional Battalion, Colonel P. L. McDougall found occasion to administer a mild criticism on account of some of the men wearing "colored neck-cloths." The gallant Colonel described this defect as "decidedly unmilitary." The Provisional Battalion was dismissed from permanent service on the 5th of April. October 4th, 1866, the Civil Service Rifle Company was merged into a new Civil Service Regiment, the original company losing its identity.

After the first Fenian Raid of 1866, the old 43rd maintained its organization. In 1868, a brass band of 24 pieces was organized. The same year the regiment first went into camp at the rifle ranges, furnishing their own tents and equipments. The regiment was called out for active service May 25th, 1870, and did garrison duty at Prescott with the Ottawa Field Battery and the 56th Battalion until relieved in the following July, when the 43rd returned to Ottawa, where the regiment was entertained to a civic dinner, and highly complimented by Sir George E. Cartier, then Minister of Militia, on its very fine appearance.

Altogether the Fenian Raids had the effect of greatly stimulating the military spirit in the Ottawa district, and while all the enthusiasm was not very enduring, the impetus given to the volunteer movement during these stirring years has not been altogether without some enduring and satisfactory results.

CHAPTER V.

43rd BATTALION, OTTAWA AND CARLETON RIFLES.



O the period of excitement produced by the Fenian Raids there succeeded more than a decade of indifference to things military in Canada. Enthusiasts in the various militia organizations managed, in spite of persistent discouragement, to keep those bodies in a more or less presentable shape in the Ottawa district. The Civil Service Rifle Regiment passed out of existence and was eventually replaced by the Governor-General's Foot Guards, organized by authority of a General Order, June 7th, 1872. The Princess Louise's Dragoon Guards were organized as the Ottawa Troop of Cavalry under General Orders of May 23rd, 1872. The Ottawa Garrison Artillery Brigade lingered along for some time, but finally passed out of existence.

The old 43rd Battalion in Carleton County, familiarly known as "The Carleton Blazers," terminated its existence as a battalion a few years after the last Fenian Raid, No. 1 Company, being at that time, or subsequently, absorbed into the 56th Battalion (Lisgar Rifles) of Grenville; and the Vernon Company, No. 8, of the old battalion, entering upon a new existence as an independent company, and being, March 12th, 1880, attached to the 59th. Some of the other companies maintained for a time a precarious existence as independent companies, but as headquarters and officers changed, it is difficult to trace most of them.

North of the Ottawa River, in Ottawa County, Que., the Wakefield Company maintained its existence successfully, its nearest military neighbors being other independent companies at Buckingham, Eardley, and Aylwin(1). These companies, like the independent companies in Carleton County, were maintained largely by the individual zeal and exertion of their officers. They received very little encouragement, and there was no systematic effort made to assist them. The Eardley Company (Captain Lawlor) attended the brigade camp at St. Andrew's, Que., 1872, attached to the 11th Argeuteuil Rangers.

(1) The Aylwin Independent Infantry Company was raised at the time of the Fenian excitement mainly through the efforts of J. C. Chamberlin, Sr., with headquarters at Kazubazua, a village a few miles down the Gatineau from Aylwin. The officers of the company were J. C. Chamberlin, Sr., Captain; Robt. McAfee, Lieutenant, provisionally; B. N. Reid, Ensign, provisionally. This company wore the usual infantry uniform, including red coats. The rank and file were an exceptionally sturdy lot. In 1872 the company turned out 55 non-commissioned officers and men and three officers for the brigade camp at St. Andrews. Sickness in his family necessitated the return of one man. The remaining 54 were measured, and their average height was found to be 5 feet 10 inches. The original lieutenant and ensign did not remain long with the company, and J. C. Chamberlin, Jr., and H. C. Chamberlin were gazetted to succeed them. In 1879 they both received qualification certificates and their substantive commissions. Lieut. J. C. Chamberlin retiring, 2nd Lieut. H. C. Chamberlin was promoted to succeed him, and H. W. Chamberlin was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant. In Dec. 1887, Captain Chamberlin died, and the junior officers declining the captaincy, the company headquarters was removed to the City of Ottawa, the company having been attached to the 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles on the reorganization.

Things military in the two Counties of Carleton and Ottawa were in a decidedly unsatisfactory and unsettled condition up to 1881, when a practical step towards remedying this state of affairs was taken (1).

August 5th, 1881, the following General Order was issued :—

43rd BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

(19)—The formation of a battalion of infantry is hereby authorized, with headquarters at Ottawa, to be designated the 43rd Battalion of Infantry, composed as follows, viz :—

No. 5 Company, Ottawa, hereby detached from 56th Battalion of Rifles, to be No. 1 Company.

No. 4 Company, Fitzroy, hereby detached from the 42nd Battalion of Infantry, to be No. 2 Company.

Wakefield Infantry Company to be No. 3 Company.

Vernon Infantry Company to be No. 4 Company.

Eardley Infantry Company to be No. 5 Company.

Aylwin Infantry Company to be No. 6 Company.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel :—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William White, V. B., from the First Battalion, Governor-General's Foot Guards.

To be Major :—Captain and Brevet Major John Walsh, V.B., from the Adjutancy of the First Battalion, Governor-General's Foot Guards.

By Militia General Order No. 21, of September 2nd, 1881, Captain and Brevet Major Adoniram Cates was gazetted as Major from No. 3 Company. The Company officers upon organization, were as follows :—

No. 1 Company, Ottawa :—

Captain, Robert Lang ; Lieutenant, James Edward Parker ; 2nd Lieutenant, Thomas Dixon Byron Evans.

No. 2 Company, Fitzroy :—

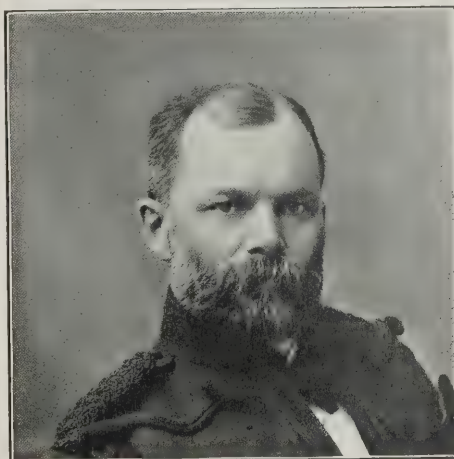
Captain, Robert Walker, Jr. ; Lieutenant, Richard Fetherston ; 2nd Lieutenant, James Mills.

No. 3 Company, Wakefield :—

Captain, Joshua Wright ; 2nd Lieutenant, William Fairbairn.

No. 4 Company, Vernon :—

Captain, Robert Grant ; 2nd Lieutenant, Peter Crerar.



CAPT. HENRY WATTERS (RETIRED).

(1) These independent companies had to be specially dealt with by the Deputy Adjutant-Generals commanding the districts, and as they were generally far from their headquarters a great deal of inconvenience was caused.

No. 5 Company, Eardley :—

Captain, John Jowsey ; Lieutenant, Thomas Davis ; 2nd Lieutenant, John Warren McLean.

No. 6 Company, Aylwin :—

Captain, J. C. Chamberlain ; Lieutenant, J. C. Chamberlain Jr. ; 2nd Lieutenant, Henry Clifford Chamberlain.

Lieutenant-Colonel White, gazetted to command the new regiment, was an officer of long and varied experience. He saw his first service in the Toronto Militia, being gazetted as a Lieutenant in the "3rd Battalion Toronto Militia," March 31st, 1859, and transferred to the unattached list May 18th, 1860. He joined the Civil Service Rifle Company as a private on its organization at Quebec in 1861, served as a non-commissioned officer in that company until 1866, performing garrison duty at Ottawa during the Fenian Raid of that year. He was promoted from sergeant to the command of No. 6 Company, Civil Service Regiment, on its organization, Sep-



CAPT. JOHN A. MACDONALD, (Retired),
Commanding No. 5 Company, 43rd
Regiment, 1886-1894.

tember 21st, 1866. On the disbandment of the Civil Service Regiment, on its organization, September 7th, 1869, Captain of one of the two independent Rifle Companies remaining of the C.S.R., attaining his brevet majority January 25th, 1872. June 18th, 1872, the two Civil Service Rifle Companies ceased to be independent companies, and were by General Orders incorporated with the Governor-General's Foot Guards, becoming numbers One and Two Companies of that battalion. Captain White was promoted to be Major of the Governor-General's Foot Guards September 20th, 1872, and obtained his Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy January 25th, 1877. He was transferred direct from the Guards to the command of the 43rd on the re-organization.

A very interesting fact connected with the re-organization of the 43rd Battalion, is, that it was really re-organized as an interprovincial corps, the only case on record where this has occurred. The issue of General Orders re-organizing the battalion, contained an order as follows :—

"The Wakefield, Eardley and Aylwin Companies of Infantry are hereby detached from the First Brigade division, Quebec Military District No. 5, and attached to the Eighth Brigade division, Ontario Military district No. 4."

The battalion having been inaugurated no time was lost in completing its organization. General Orders of

August 19th, 1881, contained the following :—

"Adverting to No. 5 of General Order 19, 5th August, the 43rd is hereby changed from a Battalion of Infantry to Rifles, and is granted the distinction of "Ottawa and Carleton." The designation of this battalion in future will be, 'The 43rd Battalion Ottawa and Carleton Rifles.'"

The same gazette contained the appointing of J. E. Parker to be Lieutenant in No. 1 Company and of J. W. de Courey O'Grady to be paymaster(1).

The Gazette of September 2nd, 1881, announced the appointment of Captain and Brevet Major A. Cates(2) to be Major, and of Lieutenant William P. Anderson to be Adjutant with the

(1) Captain O'Grady is now manager of the Bank of Montreal at Chicago.

(2) Major Cates was the 1st Lieutenant of the Wakefield Infantry Company organized in 1862. Removing to Manitoba he severed his connection with the 43rd in 1882 and now resides at Napinka.

rank of Captain, also of George Rance (1) formerly of the 100th (Royal Canadians) to be Quartermaster and of R. W. Powell (2), M.D., to be Surgeon.

The organization of the battalion having thus been completed, the 43rd went into camp at Mitchell's farm on September 6th, 1881, with the 18th and 59th Battalions and the Ottawa Field Battery, the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Maunsell, then Deputy Adjutant-General at Ottawa, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Bacon being Brigade Major.

At the close of the camp Lieutenant Joshua Wright was promoted to the command of the Wakefield Company, to fill the vacancy effected by the promotion of Major Cates, and in 1883 the headquarters of this company (No. 2) were transferred to Hull, Que. Captain J. Wright, Lieutenant C. M. Wright and 2nd Lieutenant R. G. Nesbitt were then its officers.

By General Order No. 1, January 13th, 1882, the battalion was permitted to adopt the motto, "Advance," and to use the same upon its ornaments.

The ornaments and devices of the 43rd Battalion were detailed as follows :—

Cross Belt, a Lion's head, chain and whistle. The centre ornament to consist of a Maltese Cross having in each of its angles a Lion, in centre the regimental motto "Advance" in a double circle round the 43rd, the whole encircled by a wreath of Maple Leaves surmounted by a Royal Crown, with the words "Ottawa and Carleton Rifles" on a scroll at foot.

Badge for Forage Cap.—The Maltese Cross forming the centre ornament of the Cross Belt.

Ornament for Pouch.—A bugle suspended by a knotted ribbon with cord and tassels.

Ornaments with Devices in Silver for Officers ; Bronze for N.C. officers and men.

Having thus completed its organization to the most minute details the 43rd Battalion entered upon its career as one of the established units of the militia of Canada and took part in the brigade camps at Brockville in 1883-1884.

(1) Quartermaster George Rance joined the Imperial Service at Dublin Nov., 1844, and served continuously for 22 years. He served only six months as a private, then passing through the different ranks from Lance Corporal to Sergeant Major in the 16th, 47th, 6th, and 100th regiments. He was discharged from the 100th on the completion of his service as Sergeant Major, after serving seven years as such, in May, 1867. He served at Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu and Constantinople. In the latter place he was on the staff as British Army Postmaster, during the war in the Crimea. He was four times recommended for a commission in the Imperial Service and has a meritorious medal with an annuity of £15 sterling, and retired from the 43rd with the rank of Lt. Col. Capt. Rance died in Ottawa May, 1903.

(2) Surgeon Powell served as a private in the old Ottawa Cadet Company which existed at the time of the Fenian excitement. In early adult life he also served as a private for a couple of years in the Governor-General's Foot Guards.

CHAPTER VI.

THE NORTHWEST REBELLION.



The year 1885 is another one which will always be memorable in the annals of the Canadian Militia. The news of an outbreak of the Half-Breeds and Indians on the North Saskatchewan broke over Canada with startling suddenness. Ever since the Red River troubles of 1870, the Half-Breeds or Metis had been a disturbing element in the distant Northwest, but it was never anticipated that they would rise in open rebellion. In 1875, Gabriel Dumont, a famous Metis buffalo hunter, had caused some uneasiness to the Dominion authorities by setting up what he described as a Provisional Government in the Batoche settlement on the South Saskatchewan. Major-General Selby Smythe, then in command of the Canadian Militia, was at that time travelling in the Northwest, and he proceeded to Batoche with a force of Mounted Police to make enquiries. Dumont explained that his object was merely to introduce a sort of tribal municipal organization, and the incident was soon forgotten. During the early eighties, while the surveying parties of the Canadian Pacific Railway and of the Government were actively engaged in the new territories, the Metis once more became restive, fearing that they were to be disturbed in the possession of their holdings of land. Representations were made to Ottawa but do not seem to have been satisfactorily attended to. Other petitions were forwarded and met a similar fate. In despair at accomplishing anything themselves, the Metis appealed to Louis Riel, then living in Montana, to return to his native country and assist his fellow countrymen in obtaining what they considered to be their rights.

The Half-Breeds and Indians had been much impressed by the fact that although Riel had been the prime mover and instigator of the uprising of 1870, not only had he escaped punishment but he had been paid a handsome sum of money to leave the country. In their simple ignorance they consequently regarded Riel as a man of great power and influence, and no doubt, as he was a fellow of consuming vanity and natural deceit, he personally had done his best to strengthen this opinion of himself.

During the winter of 1884-85 the Northwest Mounted Police authorities received numerous reports from their Northern outposts, containing particulars of an ever-increasing feeling of unrest among the Metis and Indians. Riel and the clique of agitators surrounding him held meetings and made seditious speeches. A Provisional Government was once more set up on the Saskatchewan and the Half-Breeds were called upon to arm themselves. Those who would not participate in the movement were molested and finally private stores were raided, mails intercepted,

and government officers threatened. March 27th the country was startled by the news of the fight near Duck Lake between the Metis and Indians and a small force of Mounted Police despatched from Fort Carleton to remove some stores threatened by the insurgents. As the military force had a casualty list of 12 killed, and 20 wounded the news caused the greatest anxiety and excitement, and when the next day news was received of the destruction by fire of Fort Carleton and the retreat of the force occupying it to Prince Albert, the country was stirred from one end to the other.

Again was the spectacle presented of Canada being unexpectedly plunged into the throes of military excitement. There was but one opinion—the authority of the Government must be asserted. Calls were made upon some of the militia corps to proceed to the Northwest. Twenty times the number of men required could have been obtained. The chief difficulty of the militia authorities was to satisfy the corps which had to be left at their own headquarters. This outburst of patriotism was, if possible, intensified by statements circulated widely in the United States that the Fenians intended to seize this occasion for another raid upon Canada.

The 43rd did not have the opportunity of serving their Queen and Country in the field as a regiment at this critical time, but several members of the battalion succeeded in getting to the front, and in the discharge of their duties brought credit upon themselves and upon the corps to which they belonged. Immediately after the outbreak of the rebellion, Captain Todd of the Governor-General's Foot Guards was authorized to raise a company of sharpshooters in Ottawa to be known as the "Ottawa Sharp-Shooters," and to be composed of recognized expert riflemen. Of the 43rd Battalion, Staff-Sergeant S. M. Rogers and Private William Osgoode were taken. Captain Joshua Wright of the 43rd served during the campaign in the far west as a member of the staff of Major-General T. Bland Strange, commanding the Alberta Field Force, specially detailed to operate against Big Bear, and his Cree Indians from Calgary. Captain Wright served with marked distinction, and had the honour of being mentioned in despatches. Lieutenant T. D. B. Evans⁽¹⁾ went out as an officer in command of one of the companies of the Midland Battalion,



THE CRAIG BROTHERS.

Lieut. W. Barclay Craig,
No. 5 Co., 1886-1892.

Lieut. David Craig,
No. 5 Co., 1886-1892.

(1) Col. T. D. B. Evans, C.B., A.D.C., (at present Colonel of the Canadian Mounted Rifles and District Officer Commanding Military District No. 10, with headquarters at Winnipeg), began his military career in the ranks of the 43rd. He was gazetted as Second Lieutenant of No. 1 Company at the time of the formation of the Battalion in 1881, and was an enthusiastic and hard worker for the success of the corps. In 1885 he volunteered for active service at the time of the North-West Rebellion, and served as an officer in one of the companies of the Midland Battalion. On his return, after the campaign, he was appointed Adjutant of the 43rd, with rank of Captain, and was largely instrumental in bringing the regiment up to a high standard of efficiency. On June 7th, 1888, he was appointed Lieutenant in the permanent force, being assigned to "C" Company, Infantry School Corps, and on 26th June, 1891, appointed Lieutenant in C.M.C.R.; brevetted Captain 7th June, 1892; promoted to Major in Royal Canadian Dragoons 2nd December, 1895; brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel 13th November, 1899. He commanded the Yukon Field Force from March 21st, 1898, to November 15th, 1899, and went to South Africa in command of the Canadian Mounted Rifles in 1900, where he did such excellent service that he was frequently mentioned in despatches. On 17th May, 1901, he was brevetted Colonel, and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath for his service in the South African war. Besides his C.B. decoration, Colonel Evans has received the North-West medal and the South African war medal with four clasps. Colonel Evans is only 43 years of age, and has made a glorious record for himself as a soldier since he first put on the uniform of the 43rd, therefore his old comrades-in-arms have a pardonable pride in pointing to him as "one of ours."

and did excellent service in this arduous campaign in which that corps participated. Lieutenant W. T. Lawless⁽¹⁾ joined the hospital staff and also served with credit during the campaign. The Sharp-Shooters formed part of the force placed under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Otter, for the relief of Battleford, threatened by Pound-maker and his Indians. The two representatives of the 43rd in the company were among the 20 men who formed part of the Flying Column which on March 2nd participated in the fierce action at Cut Knife Hill, Private Osgoode paying the penalty of his zeal and patriotism with his life.

Regimental orders by Lieutenant-Colonel White, May 10th, 1885, contained the following :—

“Private William Osgoode, detached to the Ottawa Sharp-Shooters, having met an honourable death on the field of battle at Cut Knife Hill, N.W.T., on the 2nd May, his name is hereby removed from the list of members of the battalion. His splendid record during his three years service with the regiment adds lustre to his glorious death, and his memory will never be forgotten while the regiment or any member of it exists.”



CAPT. A. E. MATTHEWS (RETIRED).

During this action the detachment of the Sharp-Shooters, with the half Company of C Company, Infantry School Corps, occupied a position to the right and right rear of Colonel Otter's position, holding an angle formed by Cut Knife Creek and a deep wooded ravine running down to it from the summit of Cut Knife Hill. Poor Osgoode, it appears, had maintained a position in the advanced fighting line on the very crest of the slope of the ravine, which gave him a good view of that part of the Indians' position, but exposed him to the fire of the redskins. When shot, he appears to have rolled down the ravine or coulee among the brush, and when the withdrawal took place the body was not noticed. Upon Osgoode being reported absent from his company a party was sent back for him, which met the ambulance corps with a body which they said was that of the dead Sharp-Shooter. The mistake was not

discovered until the column had retired some distance and it was too late to return for the body, which was, however, subsequently recovered, brought to Ottawa and accorded a soldier's funeral. On June 2nd, 1886, the regiment attended the ceremony of unveiling a memorial window in St. Bartholomew's Church, New Edinburgh, in memory of Private Osgoode.

Another officer of the 43rd saw active service during the Rebellion in the person of Lieutenant Billings, who was attached to the Montreal Garrison Artillery, which was stationed at Regina.

During this year, the 43rd did not go to camp, but Captain Lees and Lieutenant Bradbury of No. 1 Company were attached to the 41st during the brigade camp and were specially compli-

(1) Lieutenant William Thewles Lawless (formerly of No. 3 Company, 43rd Battalion), served in the North-West Rebellion of 1885, and went to South Africa as First Lieutenant of "D" Company, Royal Canadian Regiment. He was in the actions at Paardeburg, Driefontain, Thabanchu, Israel's Poort, Hont Nek, Zand River, Doornkop, capture of Pretoria, and the battles at Spring's and Groot Oliphant's River. He wears the North-West medal and South African medal with four clasps. He is at present on service in the Transvaal as Captain in the South African Constabulary.

mented for their efficiency by Lieutenant-Colonel Cole, commanding that battalion. The 43rd participated in the camp at Prescott in 1886, at Rockliffe (Ottawa) in 1887, Gananoque in 1889, Ottawa (Exhibition grounds) in 1892.

January the 8th, 1886, Lieutenant Arthur Percy Sherwood was transferred from the Governor-General's Foot Guards to be Captain of No. 1 Company ; vice William Andrew Dickson Lees, whose resignation was accepted. March 5th the same year, Paymaster-Sergeant Samuel Maynard Rogers was gazetted as 2nd Lieutenant provisionally.

In November, 1886, the headquarters of No. 5 Company were transferred from Eardley, Quebec, to Arnprior, Ontario, and the following gazetted as officers :—Captain, John A. Macdonald ; First Lieutenant, William Barclay Craig ; Second Lieutenant, David Craig. This change was a very beneficial one for the regiment, as it resulted in the organization of a very fine com-



JOHN R. BOOTH.



JACKSON BOOTH.

Two of the best friends of the Regiment.

pany, which attained a high degree of efficiency in drill and discipline, and maintained it until 1894, when the regiment was changed into a city corps, and the headquarters of No. 5 were transferred to Ottawa.

In the early part of 1887 the headquarters of No. 6 Company were transferred to New Edinburgh (Ottawa) from Aylwin, Que., and a new company of stalwart young men was organized under the following officers :—Captain, Basil H. Bell ; First Lieutenant, B. T. A. Bell ; Second Lieutenant, Wm. M. McKay. This company made splendid progress from the start, and soon became a strong rival for the honors of the regiment in point of drill and general efficiency.

The reorganization of Nos. 5 and 6 Companies, and their transference from rural sections to towns like Arnprior and New Edinburgh, gave an impetus to the growth of the regiment, and created an *esprit du corps* which was so manifested in all ranks that at the Brigade Camp held at Rockliffe in June, 1887, the Forty-third swept the field, carrying off all the honors and

winning the highest encomiums from General Herbert, Colonel Lamontague, D.A.G., and other prominent military critics who witnessed the evolutions on the field day.

The officers of the regiment in 1887 were as follows :

Lieutenant-Colonel—Wm. White.

Senior Major—John Walsh.

Junior Major—W. P. Anderson.

Adjutant—Captain T. D. B. Evans.

Quartermaster—Captain George Rance.

Paymaster—Captain James E. Parker.

Surgeons—Dr. R. W. Powell and Dr. W. F. Scott.

Bandmaster—J. Greenfield.

No. 1 Co. (Ottawa)—Captain A. P. Sherwood ; Lieutenants S. J. Bradbury and S. M. Rogers.

No. 2 Co. (Hull)—Captain J. Wright ; Lieutenants C. M. Wright and R. G. Nesbitt.

No. 3 Co. (Wakefield)—Captain I. B. York ; Lieutenant W. T. Lawless.



NO. 1 COMPANY, 43RD REGIMENT, BRIGADE CAMP, BROCKVILLE, 1884.

Third figure from left under white mark was Pte. Wm. Osgoode, 43rd Regiment, killed at the Battle of Cut Knife Hill, May 2nd, 1885, while serving with the Ottawa Sharp-Shooters.

No. 4 Co. (Billings' Bridge)—Captain B. Billings ; Lieutenant Chas. O. Wood.

No. 5 Co. (Arnprior)—Captain John A. Macdonald ; Lieutenants Wm. Barclay Craig and David Craig.

No. 6 Co. (New Edinburgh, Ottawa)—Captain Basil H. Bell, Lieutenants B. T. A. Bell and Wm. M. McKay.

Monday afternoon May 23rd, 1887, Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 6 Companies with the band proceeded to Arnprior to participate in the local celebration of the Queen's birthday, returning to Ottawa on the evening of the 24th, after a pleasant outing. June 7th the same year an event of considerable interest to the regiment was an assault-at-arms given in the Opera House by No. 1 Company and the band, at which His Excellency the Governor-General was present,

November 23rd, 1888, the regiment was called upon to lose its original commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel White retiring and being succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel William Patrick Anderson.

Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson was born at Levis, Quebec, September 4th, 1851. He received his first instruction in infantry drill in 1861 at Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, all the boys being regularly drilled by a qualified instructor as part of their school course. In 1864 he joined the Bishop's College Rifle Corps, a thoroughly well organized volunteer corps composed of the bigger boys and the young under-graduates of the university, and attached to the 53rd Sherbrooke



STAFF OFFICERS, 43RD REGIMENT, 1886.

Capt. T. D. B. Evans, Adjutant.
 Capt. Geo. Rance, Quartermaster
 Major W. P. Anderson, Lt.-Col. Wm. White

Capt. Jas E. Parker, Paymaster.
 Major John Walsh

Battalion. This corps was drilled by sergeants detached from the line regiments then in Canada for the purpose, and was the nursery of many of our present militia officers. At the time young Anderson joined the company it was armed with smooth bore converted flintlocks, which weighed at least 14 pounds, and were longer than some of the privates that carried them. One of his first experiences as a private was a march of six miles loaded up with one of these Queen Besses, the cumbersome cross-belts that accompanied them, and a military overcoat. About 1865 the company was supplied with long Enfields, and immediately afterwards began regular rifle practice, some of

the boys attaining remarkable efficiency. To this time Colonel Anderson traces his love for target practice. During the Fenian scare in the spring of 1866, the College Company was constantly on duty guarding the buildings and armories, and for some weeks the members slept on the premises, besides having much work on guard and picquet. On leaving Lennoxville in June, 1867, Colonel Anderson entered the Military School at Quebec in charge of the 30th Regiment, under Colonel (now Lieutenant-General) T. Paackenham. He was present at the grand review and the presentation of colours on the esplanade on the occasion of the inauguration of the Dominion of Canada, July 1st, 1867. He took a second-class certificate in September, and although, then five years under regulation age, was allowed to enter for the first-class course, as a special case.



ROCKLIFFE CAMP, JULY 2ND, 1887.

age and qualified. He attended the camps of 1880 and 1882 as adjutant, and in the camp of 1884 acted as adjutant, in addition to doing field officer's work. In the camp of 1885 he was brigade instructor of musketry and was complimented in the D.A.G.'s report. He was also in the match of 1886-1887 with the regiment. He has participated in all the large rifle matches, since going to Ottawa, with a large measure of success. He won the McDougall Cup in 1879, and won a place in the Governor-General's match in 1879, 1880, 1885, and 1887. He has won ten Dominion and Provincial Rifle Association medals and badges, and is a member of the Council, Executive Committee and Range Committee of the D.R.A. In conjunction with Surgeon Powell and Lieutenant Mason of the 43rd, he established the Canadian Militia Gazette in April, 1885, and for two years edited the same, during the last year being also sole manager.

During Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson's command the regiment made considerable progress under great disadvantages.

In October he took his first-class certificate, and was complimented in general orders, the proceeding being an unprecedented one in that school, on the manner in which his examination had been passed. When the militia were called in the spring of 1870 to repel the Fenian Raid of that year, he joined No. 6 Company, 55th Megantic Light Infantry, as Lieutenant, that battalion being brigaded and billeted at Levis. He served with the 55th for three years, attending a battalion camp at Inverness and two brigade camps at Levis. On leaving Quebec for the Northwest in 1872 he was allowed to retire retaining rank. In 1875, shortly after going to Ottawa, he joined the Governor-General's Foot Guards at a private in No. 1 Company, and continued in that regiment until 1880, participating in all reviews, etc., during that period, including two company camps on Sandy Hill and the two grand field days in Montreal. On the re-organization of the 43rd in 1880, he accepted the adjutancy with the rank of captain and succeeded to the vacant junior majority in 1882, being the senior captain under

CHAPTER VII.

THE 43rd MADE A CITY REGIMENT.



DURING 1891 the 43rd Regiment was called upon to discharge a duty which is always distasteful to the militiaman, but which is a very important part of the Canadian militiaman's duty—service in aid of the civil power.

September 15th of that year a requisition signed by E. B. Eddy, Mayor of Hull, Que., and G. B. Wright and T. Viau, Justices of the Peace, called for military protection for some of the great factories of Hull, on account of a labor strike. Two companies of the 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles, and a similar detachment of the Governor-General's Foot Guards were called out. The whole force was placed under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Anderson, commanding the 43rd. The 43rd detachment was commanded by Major A. P. Sherwood, the staff officers being:—Captain S. M. Rogers (Adjutant), and Dr. R. W. Powell, Surgeon. The companies called out were No. 1, Captain J. W. de Courcy O'Grady, and No. 6, Captain B. H. Bell. The subalterns on duty at this time were:—Lieutenants E. D. Sutherland, Alexander McLean and Charles Cox.

The ambulance corps of the Governor-General's Foot Guards also formed part of this force, which paraded at the drill hall, September 16th, 1891, at 5 a.m., and at 6 a.m. marched off for Hull, where they remained until shortly after 6 p.m., September 17th, when the Guards and one company of the 43rd returned to Ottawa, excepting ten men, who volunteered to remain behind with No. 6 Company of the 43rd, in case of trouble during the night, and remained until noon on the 17th, when the rest of the force returned to Ottawa.

January 1st, 1892, Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson resigned the command and was succeeded by Major Joshua Wright. This year the regiment went into camp for the annual training on the Exhibition Grounds at Ottawa. The officers of the regiment for many years before had been trying to induce the Militia Department to authorize the organization of the regiment into a city corps, with headquarters at Ottawa, but without success.

No. 5 Company failed to appear at the camp of 1892, and No. 2 Company, owing to a fire which had occurred a short time previously and had destroyed the arms and equipment, was also absent. The fact of the battalion having attended this camp two companies short of its official strength, led Major-General Herbert, then General Officer Commanding the Militia, to make a report to the effect that the regiment was in a state of disorganization, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wright being called upon for an explanation, insisted that if the regiment was to attain a satisfactory state of efficiency, permission must be obtained to organize it as a city corps, and thus do away with the necessity of attending the annual training camps, which certainly kept men from enlisting in the corps.

The effort to secure recognition as a city corps was redoubled from this time, and finally succeeded. During 1893-1894, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 6 Companies drilled regularly at headquarters and

attained a pretty fair degree of efficiency. In 1894, Nos. 3 and 5 Companies were struck off the strength of the regiment, and the company headquarters were gazetted as follows:—No. 1, Ottawa; No. 2, Hull; No. 3, Ottawa, and No. 4, Ottawa.

The regiment was officially recognized as a city regiment with a total strength of 237 of all ranks.

The officers of the regiment at this time were as follows:—Lieutenant-Col., Joshua Wright; Major, A. P. Sherwood; Paymaster, Major J. E. Parker; Adjutant, Captain S. M. Rogers; Quartermaster, William A. Jamieson; Surgeon, Robert W. Powell, M.D.; Assistant Surgeon, William Francis Scott, M.D.

No. 4 Company—Captain, Basil H. Bell; Lieutenant, Fitz S. Stuart; 2nd Lieutenant, James E. Hutcheson.



OFFICERS OF 43RD REGIMENT, GANANOQUE CAMP, JUNE, 1889.

1. Assist. Surgeon W. F. Scott. 2. Lieut. W. P. Lawless. 3. Capt. I. B. York. 4. Capt. Chas M. Wright.
5. Capt. John A. Macdonald. 6. Lieut Chas. O. Wood. 7. Lieut. Cartwright (attached). 8. Surgeon R. H. W. Powell. 9. Capt. W. H. Asselstine (41st Batt.), Acting Adjutant. 10. Lieut-Col. Wm. P. Anderson. 11. Major J. Wright. 12. *Capt. Basil H. Bell. 13. Lieut. W. M. MacKay. 14. Lieut. E. D. Sutherland. 15. *Capt. B. Billings. 16. *Capt. George Rance, Quartermaster.

*Deceased.

No. 3 Company.—Captain, William M. McKay; Lieutenant, Alexander MacLean; 2nd Lieutenant, L. Graham.

No. 2 Company.—Captain Robert C. Nesbitt; Lieutenant, Richard A. Helmer; 2nd Lieutenant, S. E. de la Ronde.

No. 1 Company.—Captain, Edward D. Sutherland; 2nd Lieutenants, Henry Watters and Thomas C. Boville.

During the year 1894 the regiment visited Arnprior, at the invitation of the citizens of that town, and had a very pleasant outing. This was the commencement of practically yearly excursions of that kind, from which the regiment has derived a great deal of pleasure and benefit.

In 1895 the regiment visited the Town of Almonte, and had a repetition of the good time that was had at Arnprior.

During this same year the regiment was called upon to furnish another detachment in aid of the civil power. This time the call was from the civil authorities of Lowe Township, Ottawa County, Que. The regiment was called to supply a detachment of the following strength:—One Lieutenant-Colonel, two Captains, four lieutenants, one Quartermaster Sergeant, sixty non-commissioned officers and men, three buglers and two horses. Each man was provided with 70 rounds of ball ammunition. The officers detailed were:—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Wright; Captains, B. H. Bell and S. M. Rogers (Adjutant); Lieutenants, T. C. Boville, R. A. Helmer, Fitz E. Stuart, J. H. Bollard.

This detachment, with a section of the Ottawa Field Battery, and a section of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, entrained at Ottawa at 7 o'clock Sunday morning, November 17th, 1895, and proceeded by the Ottawa & Gatineau Valley Railway to Lowe Station, where they went into camp.

The entire force was under command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Honorable M. Aylmer, and Captain E. D. Sutherland of the 43rd acted as camp quartermaster. The trouble had arisen over an attempt of the Quebec Provincial authorities to collect certain land taxes which were obnoxious to the whole body of Irish settlers in Lowe Township, and they had threatened to molest the provincial officers. The militia force remained under canvas at Lowe until November 20th, when the difficulties were settled without further delay, and the troops returned to Ottawa.

In 1896 the regiment visited Pembroke and celebrated Her Majesty's birthday. This trip was a complete success in every respect. The Town of Pembroke was beautifully decorated, and the regiment received a welcome which its members will never forget from the citizens of that town, who seemed to vie with each other in doing honor to their military visitors. The regiment was also received at the railway station by a company of the 43rd, under Capt. Lennox Irving, now Lieutenant-Colonel commanding that regiment.

In 1897 the 43rd went to Cornwall on the invitation of the Mayor and citizens and received a very hearty welcome. The Mayor of that thriving town addressed the regiment from the gallery in front of the City Hall and the officers of the 59th did everything in their power to make the visit a pleasant and memorable one for the 43rd.

The regiment arrived in Cornwall about 3 a.m. on Sunday, May 23rd, and went into camp until 11 o'clock, when they paraded for divine service at Trinity Church to hear a sermon preached by the Rev. Dean Houston. The following day, Her Majesty's birthday, they celebrated by a review, sham battle and march past, all being well done, to the satisfaction of the town's people. Lieutenant-Colonel R. R. McLennan, M.P., commanding officer of the 59th, exerted himself very much to make the visit a pleasant one.



THE LATE MAJOR BASIL H. BELL,
Died February 24th, 1899.

This year (1897) will always be memorable on account of the celebration of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee. A selected detachment of the active militia was sent by the Dominion Government under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Honorable M. Alymer, to participate in the imposing celebrations at London, and Sergeant Major J. P. Mahoney, of the 43rd, had the honor to be chosen as sergeant major of the infantry contingent.

The Jubilee year is especially memorable in the annals of the 43rd, on account of the increase in its establishment, by which it received the organization of a six-company battalion, with an official strength of 287 of all ranks. The officers upon the increase of the establishment were as follows:—

Lieutenant-Colonel, Joshua Wright; Majors, A. P. Sherwood and Basil H. Bell; Captains, S. M. Rogers (Adjutant), W. M. McKay, R. A. Helmer, Alexander McLean, Henry Watters, T. C. Boville, E. D. Sutherland (Paymaster); W. A. Jamieson (Quartermaster); Surgeon-Major R. W. Powell; Surgeon-Lieutenant W. F. Scott; Lieutenants, J. H. Bollard, and D. W. Cameron; 2nd Lieutenants, A. P. Lowe, S. E. de la Ronde, James E. Hutcheson, A. W. Complin, W. S. O'Dell, J. H. Dewar, William Savage, A. de Mowbray Bell, J. C. Grant, James F. Garrow.

June 2nd, 1898, Lieutenant-Colonel Joshua Wright retired and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Sherwood, the present commanding officer⁽¹⁾.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Percy Sherwood, C.M.G., A.D.C., etc., commanding the 43rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles, is the son of the late Edward Sherwood, Registrar of Carleton County, who was of United Empire Loyalist descent. His mother was Isabella Penelope, daughter of the late Col. Turner, R.E. Lieut.-Col. Sherwood was born in Ottawa in 1854, and educated at the Ottawa Grammar School. He was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Carleton County, June, 1877; Chief of Police of the City of Ottawa, April, 1879; Superintendent of Dominion Police, October, 1882; and Commissioner of same, November, 1885. He still holds that responsible position.

In 1893 he received the thanks of His Excellency, the Governor-General in Council, for the manner in which he discharged some special duties entrusted to him by the British agent in the Behring Sea arbitration case. Lieut.-Col. Sherwood, an athlete himself, is an ardent patron of legitimate manly sport. In military life he is recognized as a keen and capable officer, and he has won on the rifle range the reputation of being a clever, reliable marksman. Lieut.-Col. Sherwood's career in the militia extends over a period of nearly twenty years. His first appointment to the Governor-General's Foot Guards as second lieutenant was in 1884, and after being transferred to the 43rd as captain in 1884, he served for

(1) The commanding officers of the 43rd since the reorganization have been as follows:—Lieut.-Cols. William White, August 5th, 1881, to November 23rd, 1888; William Patrick Anderson, from the latter date to January 1st, 1892; Joshua Wright, from that date to June 2nd, 1898; Arthur Percy Sherwood, from that date to the present.



THE LATE SURGEON-MAJOR W. F. SCOTT,
Died March 9th, 1899.

some time as adjutant before attaining his majority. He has been a member of the D. R. A. Council for many years, and is president of the Canadian Military Rifle League. Lieutenant-Colonel Sherwood inherits his military tastes from his United Empire great-grandfather, Justus Sherwood, who was a Pennsylvanian of English extraction, served as a captain in the royal forces during the Revolutionary War, was wounded at Saratoga, and taken prisoner at the surrender of Burgoyne. After the war Captain Sherwood had to fly to Canada, first settling near St. Johns, on the



GOOD FRIDAY MORNING, 1903.

Funeral of the late Lieut. Douglas Graham, 43rd Regiment, late of 2nd Royal Canadian Regiment and 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Richelieu, and being one of the pioneers of that section. His son, Lieutenant-Colonel Sherwood's grandfather, the Hon. Levius Peter Sherwood, was Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench of Upper Canada.

July 1st, 1898, the officers of the regiment paid a nice and well-deserved compliment to Lieutenant-Colonel William White, C.M.G., father of the regiment, by nominating him as their Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, which position he still holds, and no one takes more interest in the work of the corps than its veteran founder.

CHAPTER VIII.

SOME INTERNATIONAL FRATERNIZING.



AMONG all the influences making for peace in the world today, none are more powerful than the military organizations of the various nations. The more powerful a nation's armed forces, the better equipped is that nation to command peace.

It is a singular fact, but it is true, nevertheless, that the military organizations raised with a view of providing armed protection for the Dominion against military aggressions from across the international boundary, have contributed largely towards the growth of the unquestionable good feeling which at present exists between Canada and the United States, and which, so profitably for both countries, is developing so rapidly. Military organizations of the United States were in the habit of making friendly excursions to Canada before the existence of any but a very few of our present military corps. In fact, it is on record that the organization of the Montreal Rifle Rangers, the nucleus of the oldest infantry organization in Canada to-day, was inspired by the visit of several smart military organizations from the United States to the City of Montreal. Perhaps the first Canadian corps to return these compliments by a visit to the United States was the Third (Montreal)

Field Battery, which in 1857 visited St. Albans, Vermont, arousing considerable friendly feeling throughout Vermont and the northern part of the State of New York. The following year there were memorable celebrations throughout the United States upon the completion of the first Atlantic cable. The Montreal Battery then made a second invasion of American territory, this time proceeding as far as New York City, where they were received with considerable acclaim. This event was memorable in that it was the first occasion since the British evacuation of New York, that the Union Jack was carried up Broadway by a military organization in the British uniform. At the same time Canada's oldest infantry corps, known at the time as the Montreal Volunteer Militia Rifles, now the First Prince of Wales Fusiliers, paid a friendly visit to Portland, Maine, which event was also made the occasion of the expression of much international goodwill. Many similar visits from both sides of the line have since taken place.

July 4th, 1898, the 43rd Regiment, on the invitation of the Mayor, citizens and military authorities of the City of Burlington, Vermont, proceeded to that beautiful place on a friendly visit, and it was in every respect a red letter trip in the history of the regiment. Officers and men were most heartily entertained by the citizens of the place, and from their arrival in the morning until their departure at night, it was simply one grand ovation. Our American cousins were in a particularly happy frame of mind at the moment, as they had just received the news of the Battle of Santiago. The Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes blended together that day in a manner that those who had the opportunity of witnessing it will never forget. The *Burlington Daily News* of July 5th commented on the event as follows:—"From the moment the Canadian soldiers, fully

armed and equipped, landed in Burlington till they went away, they experienced the heartiest welcome. The hand of every man was extended in welcome, the hearts and homes of all our people were open to them, and the city was theirs in the broadest sense. They accepted this hospitality in the most gracious way and entered into the spirit of the occasion in the heartiest manner. They marched through the city and then separated, and went singly or in squad where they pleased, with the same freedom and lack of restraint as at home. In the afternoon carriages were placed at the disposal of the larger number of them, and they thus got an idea of the physical beauties of the "Queen City of Vermont." They were a fine set of fellows in appearance, no less than in manner. They had a jolly good time, and every man of them bore himself as a gentleman, and no unpleasant incident marred the occasion. In the morning, when we waited in anxiety for the word confirming Sampson's victory, our Canadian friends were just as anxious and just as interested to learn the facts, and when the word came, they rejoiced just as heartily as we that their brother Anglo-Saxons had again glorified the race.

When the time came for these kinsmen of ours to return to their homes, the enthusiasm burst forth without restraint. The sight was one long to be remembered. The station was crowded with men, women and children, cheering and shouting and passing words of hearty good will. The Canadian bands played "Yankee Doodle." Staunch old men, lawyers, business men and clergymen waited for the train to start—no one being willing to leave till the visitors had actually gone. 'That is a strange sight,' said one to a well-known and highly-respected clergyman. 'Yes,' he said, 'but a sight like that brings tears to one's eyes.' That simple speech shows the real depth of feeling of the sentiment produced by the occasion. The world is ruled by sentiment. When sentiment comes in the laws of commerce and the rules of arithmetic must stand aside. The feeling, the emotion, the sentiment of kinship among the Anglo-Saxon people stands above and beyond mere commercial laws and rules. It is a sentiment that comes from blood, from institutions, from the love of liberty."

The regiment had the honor to be accompanied on this trip by Colonel the Honorable M. Aylmer (now Lord Aylmer), Adjutant-General of the Canadian militia, and was received officially by the Adjutant-General of the State of Vermont, General T. S. Peck; Company "M" of the Vermont National Guard, and a committee of citizens represented by W. B. McKillop, J. W. McGeary and E. J. Booth. The regiment was accompanied from Ottawa by a detachment of 52 men from the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards under Major Brown; 50 men of the Ottawa Field Battery under Major Hurdman, and a number of citizens of Ottawa.

Out of this memorable trip arose an incident which is of special interest to the regiment. In the September following this event, there arrived at Ottawa a distinguished body of American ladies and gentlemen, headed by the Adjutant-General of the State of Vermont, General T. S. Peck, the Honorable D. J. Foster, Colonel E. J. Booth, Captain J. W. Heard, the Honorable J. W. McGeary, Mr. J. W. McKillop, and Mr. P. A. Balcher. Most of these gentlemen were accom-



THE LATE 2ND LIEUTENANT DOUGLAS GRAHAM,
Died 8th April, 1903.

Pte. D Co. Royal Canadian Regiment, South Africa.
1st Lieut. 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, South Africa.

panied by their ladies. The object of the visit was to present to the 43rd Regiment a beautiful American flag as a reminder of the delightful day the regiment spent as guests of the people of Burlington. The presentation was made in the Drill Hall at Ottawa. The 43rd was formed up in three sides of a square, detachments from the Ottawa Field Battery and the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards completing the square. The general officer commanding the Canadian militia, Major-General E. T. H. Hutton, graced the occasion with his presence, and, as the D.O.C.'s of Canada were then in Ottawa, they were also present on the General's staff, including Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Otter, Lieutenant-Colonel Montizambert, Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, Lieutenant-Colonel Roy, Lieutenant-Colonel Irvine, Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton. The General, with his staff, and the Honorable Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia and Defence (who arrived at this time) made an informal inspection of the troops and took up their position in the square, awaiting the appearance of the American party.

The deputation was welcomed by Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Sherwood, after which Major-General Hutton, on behalf of the Canadian militia, extended a welcome to the officers and others



OFFICERS 43RD REGIMENT, PEMBROKE, 1896.

in a very neat address. General T. S. Peck then stepped forward and thanked General Hutton for his welcome. At the conclusion of General Peck's eloquent speech, the Honorable J. W. McGeary presented the flag to Lieutenant-Colonel Sherwood. The Honorable D. J. Foster, member of Congress for the City of Burlington, then delivered an eloquent speech, which gave the Honorable Dr. Borden an opportunity to address a few words of welcome to the visitors. At the conclusion of this ceremony Mrs. (General) Hutton tendered an "At Home" to the American visitors, which was a great success.

The flag thus presented to the 43rd is a beautiful silk national standard of the United States, of regulation size, mounted upon a handsome staff, with a silvered spear head. The blue field has forty-five stars embroidered in white silk, and upon the staff is a silver shield, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by the citizens of Burlington, Vermont, U.S.A., to the 43rd Regiment Ottawa and Carleton Rifles of Ottawa, July 4th, 1898. Elliott M. Sutton, Mayor; Edward J. Booth, W. B. McKillop, Hon. John W. McGeary, Committee."

Upon one of the red stripes there is embroidered in white silk the words, "43rd Battalion, O. & C. Rifles."

In 1903 the 43rd Regiment contributed still another chapter to the story of the development of international good-will on the continent of America.

The Military Athletic League have for several years held a military tournament in the Madison Square Garden, New York, and requested the Honorable Minister of Militia and Defence for Canada to send a representative body of Canadian troops to take part in their tournament of 1903.

Sir Frederick Borden, the Minister, selected the 43rd for this honor, and a detachment was detailed, consisting of four officers, forty non-commissioned officers and privates, and a bugle band of forty. The officers were :—Major Rogers ; Captain de la Ronde ; Lieutenants Cameron and Folkins. The detachment had only about two weeks' practice before proceeding to New York, where they created a most favorable impression by their appearance and drill. Their contribution to the tournament consisted of bayonet exercise, marching, company drill, manual exercise, etc. The feature of their display which particularly impressed Americans was their exhibi-



OFFICERS' MESS, CAMP LOWE, 1895.

tion of drill in extended order. The papers of the City of New York devoted a great deal of flattering attention to the appearance, deportment and work of the detachment, and officers and men were made much of and received many special marks of attention during their stay in New York. One of the least flattering references to the detachment was the following, from the conservative New York *Commercial Advertiser* :—

"The detachment of the 43rd Regiment, Canadian militia, which took part in the recent military tournament, made an excellent impression by their natty and soldierly appearance, and the snappy way in which they performed their work. Many of the men have seen considerable service in South Africa and elsewhere. The presence of representatives of the Canadian militia at these tournaments has been the means of creating a most friendly feeling between the two countries, and the Canadians have been very handsomely treated, and are strong in the expression of their appreciation of the hospitality which has been shown them. The selection of two such prominent and well-known officers as Lieutenant-Colonel Sherwood and Major Rogers to command the detachment was a graceful compliment to the officers of the Military Athletic League. The behavior of the Canadian troops left nothing to be desired, their discipline being perfect, and they were always in thorough control of their officers."

CHAPTER IX.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.



The year 1899 occupies a conspicuous place in the chronology of the 43rd Regiment, as of all the other corps of the Canadian militia, on account of that year witnessing the outbreak of the big war between Boer and Briton in South Africa.

There were, also, earlier in the year, two events of more than passing interest in the history of the 43rd. May 24th, Her Majesty's birthday, the regiment proceeded to Perth, Ontario, and had a very pleasant outing in that historic town, the people doing everything in their power to make the riflemen welcome. The ladies of the town served luncheon to the regiment, and themselves waited upon the men.

In August the regiment took part in a series of military manoeuvres, including an attack upon the City of Ottawa, the whole under the direction of Major-General E. T. H. Hutton, at the time general officer commanding the Canadian militia. The Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry was encamped at Rockliffe (Ottawa), and participated in the operations, which were very interesting and instructive, all the troops of the Ottawa brigade taking part. Just about this time arrangements were in course of preparation which subsequently lead to the establishment of the Ottawa brigade as a recognized body.

The formal establishment of this brigade has certainly had a most marked effect upon the efficiency of the Ottawa brigade. At first the brigade was commanded by officers of the headquarters staff of the militia, Colonel Alymer and Colonel Cotton, in turn, holding the command, and both leaving a favorable impression upon the force specially entrusted to their charge. But their headquarters duties proved an impediment to them, so far as the discharge of their work in connection with the brigade went, and it remained for the selection of a special brigadier in the person of Lieutenant-Colonel Hodgins, until there was a complete realization of the benefit to be derived from the setting apart of the Ottawa Brigade from the Kingston Military District, to which it previously belonged. Lieutenant-Colonel Hodgins since his appointment to the command of the brigade has done much, and at great personal sacrifice, to increase the efficiency of the force placed in his charge, and those under his immediate command are the first to admit that if the Ottawa brigade to-day is one of the finest units in Canada, it is largely due to the personal interest, sound judgment and military capacity of its brigade commander. Lieutenant-Colonel Hodgins' official title is "Officer commanding the Ottawa Brigade," and he has under his command the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, 187; 2nd (Ottawa) Field Battery, 101 men and 50 horses; the Governor-General's Foot Guards, 418; the 43rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles, 382; Ottawa Engineer Company, 106; No. 2 Bearer Company, 35.

October, 1899, was a month fraught with events of tremendous importance for the British Empire and humanity. The unexpected declaration of war upon Britain by the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, brought to a focus a long-standing dispute between overbearing, unreasoning, selfish despotism on the one hand, and that mighty seepetered power which has so long stood for enlightenment and honest government, personal liberty and the widest measure of even-handed justice, on the other. This really momentous event settled once and for all the substantial character of the bonds of mutual interest and family affection, binding as with bands of steel the outlying portions of the empire to Queen and Empress, and to one another. The dark clouds which lowered so ominously over the British Empire at the time of President Kruger's declaration of war, merely drifted across the horizon without for a moment obscuring the sun of the Empire's greatness.

By clearing the atmosphere, they enabled the brilliance of the benign orb to be more clearly apparent.

The war did much for Britain. It enabled her to rely on her own tremendous strength, and afforded an object lesson to the world as to the unity of the Empire, which should be at once convincing and lasting.

In consecrating, by the shedding of blood, the principle of colonial contribution to Imperial defence, in giving to the great self-governing colonies the privilege and responsibility of assisting in maintaining inviolate the honor of the Imperial flag, probably did more to continue and increase the prestige of the Empire than any event in history. So far as Canada was concerned, the event gave her patriotic people an opportunity they had long been yearning for, to give a practical demonstration of their fervidly loyal devotion to Queen and Empire. It was in defence of their own firesides and altars that the Canadians of 1776, of 1812-14, of 1866, and of 1870, rallied round the flag of Britain, and that many of them yielded their lives in the service of their sovereign. The campaign of the rebellion of 1885, with its long and weary marches, its cruel hardships and its hard fighting, was a mere domestic affair. It was the ambition of many sons of Canada to do something for the Empire. Young Canadians, burning with a martial spirit begotten of a military ancestry, felt it hard that they could have no part in Britain's numerous wars of recent years—in Egypt, the Soudan, Afghanistan, Burmah, Ashanti and elsewhere. With the blood of the old *couriers-du-bois* flowing in their veins, it was hardly to be expected that they would feel satisfied to remain at home while their fellow-subjects of the British Islands were fighting for Queen and flag in desert, jungle and mountain pass.

Many of the battalions of the Active Militia had upon various occasions volunteered for service with the Imperial armies in the field, only to have the offers declined, with thanks. The brave "Old Country" could do her own fighting. But the imperialistic spirit was alive and extending in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Victoria just as much as it was in London, Birmingham, Manchester and Glasgow.

Canadians were especially rejoiced at the firm attitude assumed by the Home Government in connection with the South African question. Colonial interests were no longer to be sacrificed to please truculent neighbors or to save the Home Government from troublesome negotiations.



ON GUARD, CAMP LOWE, 1895.

It was a war forced upon the Empire on account of its advocacy of the cause of its colonial subjects; and Canadians, Australians, and New Zealanders were not to be refused the opportunity of manifesting in a practical way their wish to support the Mother Country in a firm and enlightened colonial policy.

The announcement that the British Government had decided to accept a contingent of Canadian troops for service in South Africa was received with the wildest enthusiasm from one end of the broad Dominion to the other. Nowhere was this enthusiasm more marked than at the seat of government, Ottawa.

October 18th, Major S. M. Rogers⁽¹⁾ was notified that he had been selected to command the company to be raised in Ottawa, which was afterwards known as "D" Company, 2nd Special Service Battalion of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, and authorizing him to proceed with



NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS 43RD REGIMENT, 1896.

the enrollment of the men at once. Captain R. G. Stewart, of the 43rd, was appointed 2nd Lieutenant of the company, and notified a few days later to assist Major Rogers in his work of enrollment. The offers for service far exceeded the number required, therefore the principal difficulty experienced in enrolling the company was in choosing the best men.

As evidence of the spirit animating the 43rd at this period, it might be stated that the regiment volunteered as a body for service, but the offer was not accepted. The 43rd, however, in proportion to its numerical strength, furnished more men for active service during the war than any other corps in the Canadian militia. In addition to the men who actually served in South Africa,

(1) S. Maynard Rogers, Senior Major of the 43rd, was born at Plymouth, England, April 14, 1862, and joined the 43rd as a private in 1881. He was made staff sergeant 1884 and gazetted 2nd Lieutenant 1886, Captain "A" Company, 1889; Adjutant, same year; Major, June 2nd, 1898. He served in the Ottawa Sharp Shooters during the Northwest Rebellion as staff sergeant, medallist and commanded "D" Company, 2nd S. S. Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment in South Africa, obtaining the medal with clasps as follows:—"Cape Colony," "Paardeberg," "Driefontein," "Johannesburg." Commanded the 43rd at the Royal review at Toronto, and served with detachments of his regiment in aid of the civil power at the E. B. Eddy and J. R. Booth labor riots, and also at the time of the trouble in Lowe Township. He was on the Wimbledon team in 1899 and shot that year in the team that won the Kolapore Cup. He won his place again on the Bisley team for 1891. He has won the grand aggregates at the O. R. A. matches at Toronto and the P. Q. E. A. matches at Montreal. He has been an alderman and school trustee for the City of Ottawa. He is Vice-President and a life member of the Ottawa Amateur Athletic Association, and is prominent in Masonic circles, being a Past Master of Dalhousie Lodge No. 52, G. R. C., and having been presented with a past master's jewel in 1900.

over 80 of the 43rd were accepted for service in the 3rd Royal Canadian Regiment, raised to do duty at Halifax in place of the Leicester Regiment, relieved from garrison duty and despatched to Africa. The complete list of officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 43rd to proceed to South Africa during the war, is as follows:

1st Contingent R.C.R., 1899.—Captain S. M. Rogers, Lieut. R. G. Stewart, Col. Sergt. L. M. Chitty, Sergt. S. H. Eagleson; Sergt. W. S. Brady (died of wounds received at Paardeberg, Feb. 27th, 1900), Corp. G. R. D. Lyon, Pte. E. D. Bartlett, Pte. O. T. Burns (killed in action at Paardeberg, Feb. 18th, 1900), Pte. C. P. Clarke (wounded at Paardeberg, Feb. 18th, 1900), Pte. N. W. H. Cluff, Pte. J. D. H. Coleman (wounded at Paardeberg, Feb. 18th, 1900), Pte. H. Cotton (killed in action, ThabaN'Chu, May 1st, 1900), Pte. G. E. Craig, Pte. G. D. Deuchars, Pte. J. R. Dunlop, Pte. A. J. Fleming, Pte. J. Gallagher, Pte. A. U. Gilmour, Le. Corp. G. Lamothe, Corp. F. J. Liv-



SOME OF THE TROPHIES WON BY 43RD REGIMENT, D.C.O.R.

ing (died of wounds received at Paardeberg, Feb. 27th, 1900), Pte. A. MacAulay (wounded at Paardeberg, Feb. 18th, 1900), Pte. H. Martin, Pte. Chas. P. Mason, Le. Corp. A. J. Matthews, Pte. E. St. J. Malloch, Pte. E. F. Morgans, Pte. R. A. McRae, Pte. W. B. Parr, Pte. W. J. Ritchie wounded at Paardeberg, Feb. 18th, 1900), Pte. W. C. Schwitzer, Corp. W. A. Smith, Pte. C. T. Spence, Pte. A. H. Taylor, Pte. R. R. Thompson (Queen's scarf), Pte. W. C. Wendt, Pte. F. H. Wood, Pte. G. H. Burritt, Pte. W. H. Hooper, Pte. G. H. Moodie, Pte. D. Turnbull.

"D" Battery, R.C.A.—Pte. S. Clarke, Corp. J. Quinney, Sergt. E. C. Woolsey.

Strathcona Horse.—Sergt. W. B. Bertram.

South African Constabulary.—Pte. J. Bertram, Pte. V. Bertram, Pte. J. J. Leggett, Pte. F. Cooke.

2nd Batt. C. M. Rifles.—Lieut. J. D. H. Graham, Pte. R. J. Elliott, Pte. A. R. Crows.

3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Batt., C.M. Rifles.—Pte. A. Amey, Pte. E. A. Johnston, Pte. E. W. Pance, Pte. A. Hickman, Pte. J. B. Kingston, Pte. C. McDonnell, Pte. T. Potter, Pte. H. R. Stockton, Pte. W. Dolbel, Pte. W. S. Carter (Canadian Scouts), Corp. F. C. Askwith, Pte. H. Cottey, Pte. H. Gaul, Pte. J. Irwin, Pte. D. Lawton, Pte. D. Pattison, Pte. A. Pannell, Pte. R. Gus Tobin, Pte. R. Wilson, Corp. W. H. Baldwin, Pte. E. Engram, Pte. J. Hardiman, Corp. F. Jacques, Pte. R. Montgomery, Sergt. A. McCracken, Pte. T. Sheldon, Pte. W. Thompson, Pte. C. Wook, Bugler A. V. Brown, Pte. Forrest Cooke, Pte. A. M. Daniels.

A few words regarding the part taken by "D" Company in the fighting at Paardeberg, the crowning glory of the 1st contingent's service in South Africa, is perhaps called for. After the crossing of the Modder near Paardeberg Drift, Feb. 18th, "D" Company, with "E" Company, formed the support to the fighting line, which was within 1,800 yards from the enemy, who occupied a wooded position along the northern edge of the river. At 10 a.m., "D" Company re-in-



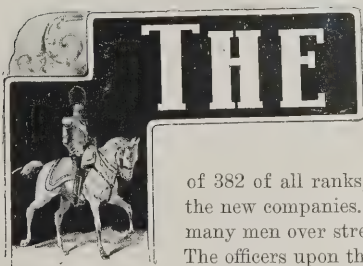
OFFICERS OF THE 43RD REGIMENT "THE DUKE OF CORNWALL'S OWN RIFLES."
In front of their Club House, Rockcliffe Rifle Range, Ottawa.

forced the firing line and participated in the charge made by the 2nd Cornwall Light Infantry (1), ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Aldworth, in which so many men lost their lives. R. R. Thompson of the 43rd was mentioned in despatches as having specially distinguished himself upon this occasion. Upon the occasion of the attack on Cronje's Laager, February 27th, "D" Company occupied a position in the main trench towards the left of the line, and participated in the decisive rush in the early morning towards the Boer position.

(1) Formerly the 46th Regiment of Foot, which formed part of Amherst's Army in 1760 and covered itself with glory during the war of the American Revolution.

CHAPTER X.

THE ESTABLISHMENT INCREASED—HONORED BY ROYALTY.



outbreak of the Boer War found the 43rd in a most satisfactory state of efficiency and with its ranks filled up to beyond its authorized establishment. In July, 1900, authority was obtained to increase the establishment of the regiment to eight companies, with an official strength of 382 of all ranks, and no trouble was experienced in filling up the ranks of the new companies. In fact, at the annual inspection the regiment showed as many men over strength as it had done before the increase in the establishment. The officers upon the occasion of the augmentation were as follows :—

Honorary Lieut.-Col. Wm. White, C.M.G.
Lieut.-Col. A. P. Sherwood, A.D.C.
Major S. M. Rogers.
Major R. A. Helmer.
Adjutant T. C. Boville (Captain).
Paymaster E. D. Sutherland (Captain).
Quartermaster J. E. Hutcheson (Captain).
Surgeon-Major J. D. Courtney.
Captain H. Watters.
Captain S. E. de la Ronde.
Captain J. H. Bollard.
Captain D. W. Cameron.
Captain A. E. Matthews.
Captain J. H. Dewar.
Captain Wm. Savage.
Captain A. de M. Bell.

Lieutenant A. P. Lowe.
Lieutenant R. G. Stewart.
Lieutenant J. F. Garrow.
Lieutenant M. Birkett.
Lieutenant J. A. Ewart.
Lieutenant R. Blackburn.
Lieutenant R. G. Cameron.
Lieutenant J. A. Armstrong.
2nd Lieutenant R. W. Patterson.
2nd Lieutenant G. L. Blatch.
2nd Lieutenant H. A. Folkins.
2nd Lieutenant H. A. Burbidge.
2nd Lieutenant H. M. Boddy.
2nd Lieutenant G. A. Bell.
2nd Lieutenant A. A. Pinard.
2nd Lieutenant W. B. Anderson.
2nd Lieutenant J. P. Dickson (Prov.)

October, 1900, the regiment participated in a tactical exercise which consisted in an attack on the City of Ottawa, from the east. The regiment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sherwood, No. 5 Company of the Guards, the Engineer Company and a detachment of the Ottawa Field Battery, with one gun, representing a 6-gun Battery, proceeded to Hawthorne, by the Canada Atlantic Railway, having a special train placed at their disposal by E. J. Chamberlain, General Manager. The city was defended by the remaining companies of the Guards, the rest of the Ottawa Field Battery and the Maxim Gun detachment of the 43rd Regiment, the whole commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Vidal. The day's operations were most successfully carried out in every respect. May 24th, 1901, the regiment once more went to Cornwall where they were the recipients of unbounded hospitality from the people of that town, but unfortunately the military

operations which had been arranged for had to be considerably curtailed owing to the inclemency of the weather. June 20th the same year the regiment was inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Cotton and paraded no less than 92 over strength.

In September occurred an event which the people of Canada had been anxiously looking forward to for months, namely the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York (now Prince and Princess of Wales).⁽¹⁾ Throughout the length and breadth of Canada great preparations were made for the reception and entertaining of the Royal visitors, and their suites. The Government, the great railways, the provincial authorities and the municipal Councils of all the cities, towns and villages in Canada spared no pains to make the visit in every respect a memorable one, and the reception one worthy of Canada and the Canadian people. Lieutenant-Colonel Sherwood, who had been gazetted A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor-General, Earl of Minto, in 1899, had the honor of being appointed to the staff in charge of the special service arrangements for the Royal tour, which latter extended completely across the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and back again. As the dastardly assassination of President Me-



SERGEANT-MAJOR L. M. CHITTY, W.O.

Kinley at Buffalo had only taken place a few days before the landing of the Duke and Duchess in Canada, there was considerable anxiety felt lest some desperate attempt might be made upon the lives of the Royal visitors while in Canada, and the gravest responsibility was felt to rest upon the Canadian officers in charge of the Royal tour. Consequently the position of Lieutenant-Colonel Sherwood was a very strong one. Upon the occasion of the arrival of their Royal Highnesses at Ottawa, the 43rd, together with the other corps of the Ottawa Brigade, was called out to take part in the official reception, and during the five days' visit of the Royal party to the Capital, performed a continual round of duties—guards, escorts, etc.

The crowning event of the Royal visit to Canada, from a military point of view was the grand review in the City of Toronto, Friday, October 11th, in which event the 43rd participated. The regiment proceeded to Toronto by special train over the Canada Atlantic and Grand Trunk Railways, October 8th, returning to Regimental headquarters October 12th. This review resulted in the largest turnout of Canadian troops ever held, and was a success in every respect. The whole force under arms numbered about 11,000 men and was commanded by Major-General O'Grady-Haly, general officer commanding the militia. At this

review the regiment, in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Sherwood, was commanded by Major S. M. Rogers, and acquitted itself so creditably both at Toronto and Ottawa that His Royal Highness intimated that he would be pleased to become its honorary colonel, and also gave his gracious permission for the corps to be named after him, the regimental designation in consequence being changed to the present style, viz.:—"The 43rd Regiment, Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles."

In recognition of the services rendered by Lieutenant-Colonel Sherwood, commanding officer of the 43rd Regiment, upon the occasion of the Royal visit, he was created a C.M.G., much to the delight of all ranks of his regiment.

(1) The eldest son of the British sovereign is by inheritance Duke of Cornwall, so that as soon as King Edward VII. succeeded to the throne, his eldest surviving son became Duke of Cornwall, a title first conferred in 1337 on Edward the Black Prince. The title of Prince of Wales is not inherited, but since 1343 has been borne by the eldest son of the Sovereign, and was conferred upon the present heir-apparent shortly after his return from his colonial tour.



FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS OF THE 43RD REGIMENT, D.C.O.R.

1. Lt.-Col. A. P. Sherwood, C.M.G., A.D.C.,
Commanding 43rd Regiment D.C.O.R
2. Major S. Maynard Rogers.
3. Major Richard A. Helmer.
4. Major E. D. Sutherland, Paymaster.

5. Captain D. W. Cameron, Adjutant.
6. Surgeon-Lieutenant F. W. Birkett.
7. Rev. J. M. Snowden, Chaplain.
8. Surgeon-Major J. D. Courtney.



CAPTAINS OF THE 43RD REGIMENT, D.C.O.R.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Captain Stuart E. de la Ronde. | 6. Captain R. G. Cameron. |
| 2. Captain R. Blackburn. | 7. Captain J. A. Ewart. |
| 3. Captain J. E. Hutcheson (Quartermaster). | 8. Captain R. G. Stewart. |
| 4. Captain A. de Mowbray Bell. | 9. Captain J. H. Dewar. |
| 5. Captain T. C. Boville. | 10. Captain J. H. Bollard. |



LIEUTENANTS OF THE 43RD REGIMENT, D.C.O.R.

1. Lieutenant J. A. Armstrong.
2. Lieutenant R. J. Birdwhistle.
3. Lieutenant A. A. Pinard.
4. Lieutenant G. A. Bell.
5. Lieutenant A. W. Gilmour.

6. Lieutenant J. P. Dickson.
7. Lieutenant H. A. Falkins.
8. Lieutenant A. J. Matthews.
9. Lieutenant G. L. Blatch.



LIEUTENANTS OF THE 43RD REGIMENT, D.C.O.R.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Lieutenant A. E. Olver. | 6. Lieutenant C. M. Edwards. |
| 2. Lieutenant G. Hume Whelen. | 7. Lieutenant W. S. Wood. |
| 3. Lieutenant R. S. Simpson. | 8. Lieutenant E. R. McNeill. |
| 4. Lieutenant J. F. Elmitt. | 9. Lieutenant G. P. Matthewman. |
| 5. Lieutenant S. J. Stevenson. | |

In 1902 arrangements had been just about completed for the regiment to attend the grand military review arranged to be held in Montreal on the day fixed for the coronation of King Edward VII., when the event was postponed owing to the sudden illness of His Majesty.

This year (1902) the regiment inaugurated a new feature, having for its annual inspection something more practical and searching than the usual exhibition of ceremonial drill. On the morning of May 24th the regiment paraded in drill order (khaki) (1) at the Drill Hall, with



transport wagons, ambulance, water cart, etc., as on service, the men being supplied with ammunition, blankets and waterproof sheets, and proceeded to Britannia, two companies having been sent on by electric car, under Major Helmer, with sealed orders to attack Britannia from the west. The remainder of the regiment, under Major Rogers, proceeded by road, throwing out advance and rear guards and flanking parties until, a short distance past Britannia, they came in touch with the attacking party. The operations were most successful and profitable, and were watched with great interest by Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Hodgins, commanding the brigade, and his staff officer, Captain E. W. B. Morrison, D.S.O., Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Sherwood, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Smith and a number of other military critics, who expressed themselves delighted with the way

(1) In 1900 the Government, for the purpose of making an official test of the suitability of khaki as a service uniform for the whole Militia force, had a complete outfit of khaki, including puttees, issued to the 43rd.

the work was carried out. After the attack the regiment went into camp at Britannia, and at night had outposts on all sides of the camp, giving every officer and man a little outpost work between 8 p.m. and midnight. During the attack a thunderstorm helped to make things appear more realistic and service-like, and a second storm occurred at night. Despite the rain the men willingly took their two hours of outpost duty. Village boys were sent out to try and get through the lines into the camp, but all were caught by the sentries. On Sunday a church parade was held in the open air, at which the Lord Bishop of Ottawa honored the regiment by conducting the service in person, assisted by the Regimental Chaplain, Reverend J. M. Snowden. The following



short letter, inspired by an editorial comment in the Canadian Military Gazette, will show how this innovation appealed to the military critics :—

“SIR—I wish to cordially endorse your remarks regarding the operations of the 43rd Rifles at Ottawa on May 24th. They have set an example to the whole of Canada, especially to Western Ontario, where the tendency runs to ceremony and humbug. It is well-known that city corps have few opportunities to practice in the open air useful exercises. Therefore when holidays are available they should be utilized in the manner adopted by the 43rd. Boer ways and lessons have in no way affected our Western Ontario City Corps. They are more wedded to the fuss and feathers than ever. Their ambition appears to be to secure some unfortunate D.O.C., stick him up under a

Union Jack and 'march past' him. Lieutenant-Colonel Hodgins is to be congratulated. He has only been appointed a short time and has never had any service in the permanent corps, but he and Lieutenant-Colonel Sherwood have carried out the first common-sense and serviceable operation ever proposed. The 43rd in more ways than one have set an example in following serviceable methods. May they long continue."

The regiment was submitted to a similar practical test at their annual inspection for 1903, for which occasion the Duke of Cornwall's Own paraded no less than 120 over strength. The regiment was informed that there was a force advancing upon the city via Rockcliffe, and was instructed to proceed to the point indicated, intercept the hostile force and drive them back. The regiment proceeded to carry out the instructions at once and did it most successfully, although the operations necessitated the handling of the regiment over very rough and difficult ground. The military authorities who watched the manoeuvres, and the representatives of the press agreed in praising the practical character of the test and the excellent way in which all ranks acquitted themselves. The *Journal*, in an interesting account of the inspection, remarked :—"There was no



43RD REGIMENT BRASS BAND, 1903.

red-tape. There was no presenting arms for a salute, with a click; there was no freeze-up for a march-past. There was, generally speaking, no confounded tom-fool work at all. It was all practical."

During 1902 a detachment of Canadian troops was sent to London to take part in the projected coronation procession and review, and from the 43rd were chosen Color-Sergeant L. M. Chitty, Corporal G. H. D. Lyon, and Private F. H. Wood, all of whom had served with credit in South Africa.

During this coronation year changes took place in the ornaments and devices of the regiment, these changes being necessitated by the conferring of the new name. The Heraldic description of the new crest is as follows :—

“ Encircled by a Maple Wreath proper, and bearing an escroll supporting a Royal Ducal Coronet and inscribed, ‘ The Duke of Cornwall’s Own Rifles,’ two rifles in saltire proper, bearing an escutcheon emblazoned with the arms of Cornwall (sable fifteen bezants, five four, three, two, and one) beneath the escutcheon the numeral 43, and on an escroll the motto ‘ Advance.’ ”

At the present time the Duke of Cornwall’s Rifles is in a state of highest proficiency. It is so popular in its own district that it is always from fifty to one hundred men over strength, and there is at present under consideration a suggestion to still further increase the regimental establishment by two additional companies.

And not only is the regiment strong numerically. It is strong in drill, discipline, and especially in marksmanship. As to efficiency, the regiment possesses the unique distinction of having the complete complement of officers, and they are all possessed of qualifying certificates.

During the years when the efficiency returns were published and marks given at the annual inspections, the 43rd never appeared in second place, and the regiment has had the honor to always



BUGLE BAND AND DETACHMENT

which took part in Military League Tournament, Madison Square Garden, New York, May, 1903.

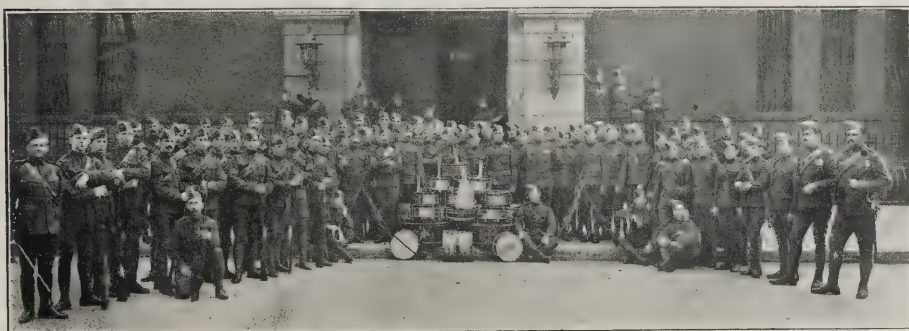
hold the handsome cup for general efficiency given by the late Lieutenant-Colonel Allan Gilmour for competition between the regiments in the district.

A trophy which is much prized in the 43rd, and which has done its part in contributing to the efficiency of the corps, is a very handsome cup presented for competition between the companies of the regiment by the late Major A. L. Howard, “Gatling Gun Howard” as he was popularly known in Canada. “Gat.” was for many years a warm friend of the 43rd, and his untimely death in South Africa whilst fighting the battles of his adopted country cast a gloom over the whole regiment.

Captain Howard was a former member of the United States Cavalry, and at the outbreak of the Northwest Rebellion was in command of a Gatling Battery of the Connecticut National Guard. When the Canadian Government ordered a couple of Gatlings from the manufacturers, the latter induced Captain Howard to accompany the weapons to the scene of action to ac-

quaint the Canadian Artillery with the technical details of their construction and manipulation. He accompanied the main column under General Middleton from Fish Creek until the termination of the campaign, and it was the privilege of the writer of this to share the same tent with him during that time, to see him extricate himself from many a tight corner, and to witness many acts of daring on his part. After the rebellion, Major Howard came to Canada to engage in manufacturing pursuits. He thoroughly identified himself with the Canadian people, particularly evincing a great interest in the militia. He became so deeply interested in the Boer War that he volunteered to equip, raise and to command a battery of Colts, quick-firing guns, and to bear all expenses in connection with sending it to South Africa. This offer was not accepted, but he was sent to the scene of war with the Canadian Mounted Rifles, subsequently being detached therefrom to raise a corps known as the Canada Scouts, which performed very useful service during the remainder of the campaign. A handsome picture in oil of Major Howard, presented by the members of his family, is one of the many treasures adorning the officers' mess room.

Major Howard's death was not the only one which came as a direct blow to the 43rd during the past few years, for the grim reaper has been very busy in the ranks of the regiment itself, and



DRILL SQUAD AND BUGLE BAND 43RD REGIMENT, D.C.O.R.

Taken in front of 22nd Regiment Armory, New York, on the occasion of their visit to attend the New York Military Athletic Tournament, Madison Square Garden, May, 1903.

has removed many very promising officers from their spheres of usefulness in the regiment. But they are not forgotten. Among the recent losses which the regiment has been called upon to sustain are the following :—Major Braddish Billings(1) ; Major J. E. Parker ; Surgeon-Major W. F. Scott ; Major Basil H. Bell(2) ; Captain Fitz E. Stuart ; Captain William Savage ; Captain W. Fairbairn ; Captain George Rance ; Lieutenant J. H. D. Graham ; Lieutenant S. J. Bradbury. The members of the regiment retain an undying recollection of these late comrades, of their devotion to the regiment, of their patriotism, of their zeal in the regiment's interest ; all these members serving as an incentive to those remaining to persevere in the good work in which they engaged with so much enthusiasm and success.

(1) Major Billings joined the Governor-General's Foot Guards as a private on its organization in June 1872, and was gazetted 1st lieutenant (provisionally) of the Ottawa Field Battery April 24th, 1874. He was gazetted out of the Field Battery some time in the autumn of 1878, being at that time in New York. He was gazetted 2nd lieutenant (provisionally) in No. 4 Company of the 43rd Battalion in the spring of 1884, and during the North-West rebellion was attached to the Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery. August, 1885, he was promoted to be captain of No. 4 Company of the 43rd.

(2) Major Bell served during the North-West Rebellion in the Battleford Column.

CHAPTER XI.

A SPLENDID RECORD ON THE RANGES.



THE 43rd Regiment has for many years back been known as a strong shooting regiment. It did not require the South Africa War to impress upon the officers and men of Ottawa's first rifle regiment the importance of target practice. As a matter of fact the great importance of training all in the ranks in rifle shooting has been thoroughly well appreciated and insisted upon by the military authorities and by all thoughtful men in military bodies for years and years. The difficulty before the Boer War was to impress the importance of marksmanship upon the civil departments controlling the expenditure of money on military preparations, and to drum the same idea into the minds of the public, which is always dull and backward in forming a just appreciation of military requirements in peace time, and is just as keen about expressing its opinions and impressions in time of war, when the national troops are paying the penalty of national niggardness.

If the training of the British troops engaged in South Africa in such important details as scouting, the taking of cover, and shooting had not been as practical as might have been desired, it was through no fault of the British Generals and tacticians, who had always been active in discouraging antiquated ideas⁽¹⁾. The defects in this direction were due to the neglect of the civilian element in the country to accede to the persistent demands of the army for means to carry out a practical training and equipment recognized long ago by those best able to judge to be absolutely necessary.

British soldiers from the days of Cressy, Agincourt, and Poitiers, have urged upon their Governments and people the national importance of target practice. As the years and centuries have passed and as the improvement of fire arms has progressed, so have the military men and the army authorities insisted all the more upon the importance of musketry training. The earliest manuals issued on musketry laid down the good rule, that, "The soldier who cannot shoot is an encumbrance to the service," and the many army manuals or "Red Books" issued since then have

(1) It is interesting to note that British tacticians have always maintained the lead in developing the tactical formations, as used with some slight modifications in South Africa; which formations were laid down, officially accepted, and practiced long before Kruger launched his proclamation of war. Tacticians have always been loath to reduce the massiveness of their attack formations, knowing that the reduction meant a diminution of the confidence of the troops, and a loss of directing power, but nevertheless changes have been made with great judgment and enterprise as required by existing conditions. In no service has more enterprise been shown in this respect than in the British. The British generals surprised the world, when, in spite of all resistance, they successfully received in thin lines the formidable French Columns at Talavera, Busaco, Albuera, and Waterloo. While the British Army was so practically demonstrating its fate in this very radical step forward towards the modern firing line of widely extended men in single rank, Napoleon and his marshals, and all the great continental warriors of the day, remained firmly wedded to their faith in the massive column both for attack and defence. We even find Jomini, the great advocate of the principle of the attack in mass, observing that with no infantry in the world, except the British, could fighting in two lines be hazarded. "The knotted string of men" at Inkerman, which, armed with the Enfield, defeated every attempt of the Russian columns to bring their weight to bear, marked another step forward towards the modern line.

officially impressed upon all ranks the fact that "no degree of perfection the soldier may have attained in the other parts of his drill, can upon service remedy any want of proficiency in marksmanship."

It is the practice nowadays in some quarters to sneer at what is popularly known as "military smartness" and to minimize the importance of wholesome discipline and drill, assuming that these military essentials are destructive of more practical instruction. The very opposite is the case, for it is a well-known fact that it is the smartest, best-drilled and most thoroughly disciplined regiments in the regular army and also in the Canadian Active Militia that have accomplished the most in the way of practical musketry instruction. And it is not surprising that while the 43rd has, as a regiment, won for itself an enviable reputation as a smart, well-drilled, and well-discip-



OFFICERS 43RD REGIMENT, ARNPRIOR, 1894.

lined corps on parade, it has come to be recognized as one of the very best shooting regiments in the militia.

Even from the earliest days of the 43rd, old-timers like Fairbairn, Pink, the Chamberlins and many others, brought distinction and honor, not only to their regiment, both at Wimbledon and Bisley, but also to the Dominion.

From 1890 to 1902, inclusive, at the Dominion Rifle Association meetings at Ottawa, members of the 43rd have had 362 entries and have captured 46 team matches, that is, have taken place in the competitions, winning cups or money. In addition, they have taken 160 first prizes during these years, 7 seconds, 6 thirds, and 758 other places in the prize lists, not including extra series.

Regimental teams have had at one time or another to their credit the following cups and other

trophies :—The McDougall Cup ; The Caron Cup ; The Gzowski Cup ; The Walker Cup ; The Davis & Sons Cup ; the Gillespie Challenge Cup ; the Gibson Challenge Cup ; The Transvaal Cup ; The Houghton Challenge Cup ; The Tait-Brassey Cup ; The Martin Challenge Shield, etc., to say nothing of the large number of Military Rifle League competition prizes. In connection with which latter series of competitions it might be stated that the regiment has always had, since the formation of the Military Rifle League, a large number of teams entered. In 1900 special reference was made in the League report to the magnificent showing made by 10 teams (100 men) of the 43rd Regiment shooting throughout the season.

At the last D.R.A. meeting (1902) the 43rd Regiment had 39 entries, three more than on any previous occasion. Individual members of the regiment obtained two first places and 104 other places in the prize list. In the matches where teams were entered, the following prizes were taken



CLUB HOUSE OF THE 43RD REGIMENT D.C.O.R., ROCKCLIFFE RIFLE RANGES.

by the 43rd teams :—1st, in the Walker and Coronation matches ; 2nd, in the Harold L. Borden and Ross matches, and fourth in the Gzowski match and Lansdowne aggregate, and the President's prize of the Canadian Military Rifle League at the D.R.A.

At the annual prize meetings of the Ontario Rifle Associations at Toronto, from 1890 to 1902, the 43rd had 82 competitors entered, and they won 14 team prizes, 12 individual firsts, divided 3 firsts, and won three second prizes, besides 209 other individual prizes.

The regiment has sent no less than 19 of its representatives to Wimbledon and Bisley on the various Canadian teams. The regiment has also been honored in appointments to the command and adjutancy of the team as follows :—

Lieutenant-Colonel William White, C.M.G., commanding 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Sherwood, C.M.G., A.D.C., commanding 1903.

Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Joshua Wright, Adjutant, 1888.

Major R. A. Helmer, Adjutant, 1899.

Major E. D. Sutherland, Adjutant, 1902.

Major R. A. Helmer(1) had the honor of being Adjutant of the Canadian team that won the Palma Trophy from the Americans in 1901, that being the first occasion upon which the trophy ever left the United States. In 1902, when the next competition for the Palma Trophy took place at Rockcliffe Ranges, and the British team took the trophy to the Mother Country, Major Helmer commanded the Canadian team and Captain J. E. Hutcheson was Adjutant.

To understand the interest taken in rifle shooting in the 43rd it is but necessary to state that from 150 to 200 men take part in the weekly target practice and considerably more than the latter number in the regimental rifle-matches. The official report shows that the number of men shooting in 1902 was 347, and that the number of shots fired was 18,654, with an average value per shot as follows :—

200 yards, 3.59.

500 yards, 4.02.

600 yards, 3.01.

The regiment has for some time had out a standing challenge for a competition in marksmanship with any other regiment in Canada, but so far the gauntlet has not been taken up.

Realizing that marksmanship, although very essential, is not the only training required to make a useful soldier, participation in rifle practice is made conditional upon the strict performance of the other duties connected with regimental life, and no man is allowed any of the privileges of the rifle range in connection with the regiment who does not fulfil and perform his other duties as a soldier.

For the convenience of the members of the regiment and their comfort, while at the range, a very handsome pavilion was put up at a cost of over \$2,000.00, and this accommodation is even now beginning to prove inadequate for the many who avail themselves of it for leaving their rifles, shooting-kits, etc., on the range.

Major Helmer was born at Russell, Ont., October 12th, 1864, and was educated at the Ottawa public schools and the Ottawa Collegiate Institute. Studying for the profession of chemist and druggist, he graduated from the Ontario College of Pharmacy in 1885, and from the Quebec College of Pharmacy in 1886. He removed to Hull, Que., in 1881, and was elected an alderman of the Hull City Council for the years 1893-4-6-7-8-9 and 1900. He had the honor of being elected mayor of Hull in the last-mentioned year. He re-entered the Council as an alderman in 1903 and was appointed chairman of the Finance Committee, a position he had already held for five years. He joined No. 2 Company of the 43rd as a private in 1884, was promoted corporal in 1885, hospital sergeant in 1889, lieutenant in No. 2 Company in 1891, captain in 1897, and major in 1899. Major Helmer was adjutant of the Canadian team at Bisley in 1899, and acted in the same capacity for the Canadian team which won the Palma Trophy at Seagirt, New Jersey, 1900. He commanded the Canadian team which defended the trophy at Ottawa in 1902. Major Helmer is a member of the Council of the Ontario Rifle Association.

(1) The next list of the battalion's officers available gives the company headquarters and captains as follows : No. 1, Bells Corners, Capt. W. H. Falls ; No. 2, Huntlev, Capt. John Holmes ; No. 3, Metcalf, Capt. Ira Morgan ; No. 4, North Gower, Capt. Thos. Conley ; No. 5, Richmond, Capt. Thos. Good ; No. 6, Goulburn, Capt. Wm. Garvin ; No. 7, Manotick, Capt. Peter Davidson ; No. 8, Russell, Capt. Wm. Z. Helmer ; No. 9, Vernon, Capt. Robert McGregor. The headquarters of the Vernon company was subsequently removed to Billing's Bridge.

At the big fires in Ottawa in 1900 and 1903 the local militia rendered good service in assisting the firemen, protecting property, etc. Detachments of the 43rd participated on both occasions. Some 100 men of the regiment turned out in quick order in response to the requisition of Mayor Fred Cook during the fierce fire in May, 1903, and their energetic efforts, organized as a bucket brigade, did much towards checking the spread of the fire.

During recent years considerable efforts have been devoted to perfecting the various organizations connected with the regiment. The Regimental Brass Band, under Bandmaster McGillicuddy, 40 pieces, and the Bugle Band of over 50 pieces, under Bandmaster Howe, are justly considered two of the best military musical organizations in Canada. The regiment also has a smart Maxim gun section, which, under the command of Lieutenant Birdwhistle, has attained a high degree of efficiency. The regiment also boasts of a Bearer section which is as complete in every detail of drill as of equipment.

While the Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles have of late years made exceptionally rapid strides forward, and have acquired a remarkable degree of military efficiency, neither officers nor men show any disposition to rest on their laurels ; but appear to be as much as ever impressed with the duty of striving for a still higher standard of efficiency, and more than ever animated with the determination that the regiment shall remain true to its admirably characteristic motto "Advance."



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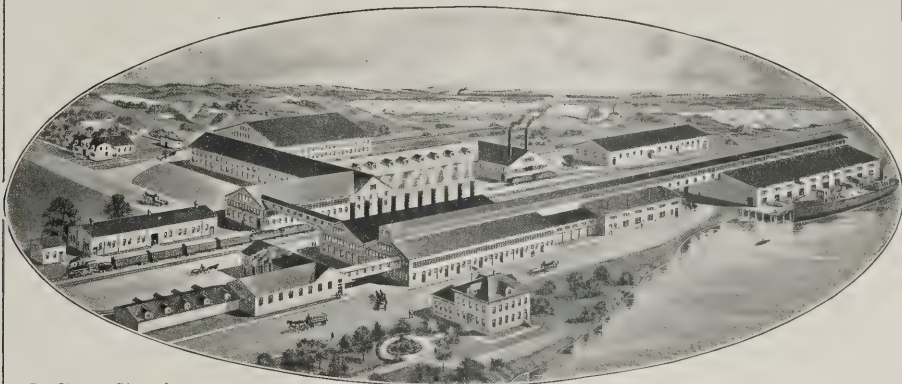
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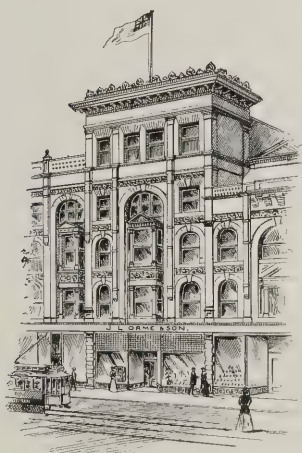
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